THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 94

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

League Finds U. S. Debt $3,000,000,000 Too High; $9,000,000 Daily Deficit?

The World's Day—At a Glance
March 18, 1940

In Washington: Federal Debt Above Limit?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

While the Senate farm bloc and the Rivers and Harbors Congress threaten to more than wipe out the $296,000,000 savings the House has cut from the President's original budget, thus reopening the question of increasing taxation or raising the Federal debt limit, the National Economy League comes out with a study of Federal finances that shows the Nation's direct and guaranteed debt as having already passed by almost $3,000,000,000 the present statutory limit of $45,000,000,000. [Details: Financial Page.]

Trade barriers, besides being an expensive luxury, are a serious threat to economic well-being of the United States, Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, pointed out today in a statement opening the Temporary National Economic Committee inquiry into state trade barriers. [Details: Page 1.]

By the Associated Press

The Social Security Board reported that payments in January for public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal works programs totaled $274,485,000. This was an increase of $1,033,000 over the preceding month.

U. S. Deficit of $9,000,000 Daily Charged

NEW YORK (AP)—Arthur A. Ballantine, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, said today that recent developments in Congress indicated "there is little hope for any substantial reduction in the $25,000,000-a-day level of Federal expenditures. . . ." Speaking at the School of Politics of the Women's National Republican Club, Mr. Ballantine asserted that deficits were more than $9,000,000 a day, apart from extraordinary receipts.

Japanese Launch Two New Drives in China

HONG KONG (AP)—New spurts of warfare were reported today on two Chinese fronts. In northern Shansi Province, Chinese dispatches said, Japanese forces began a westward drive but were repulsed. Japanese reported the capture of the walled city of Lingshan, 70 miles southeast of Nanning, which they described as the "most important Chinese stronghold" east of the Nanning-Yamchow Railroad in Kwangsi Province.

NANKING (AP)—The Japanese Army, attempting to foster support for its proposed puppet government in China, today promised to return Chinese property to all who accept allegiance to the Japanese-controlled regime. [Details: Page 5.]

General Motors Bargaining Vote Set April 17

DETROIT (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board today set April 17 for elections at which an estimated 125,000 employees of 59 General Motors Corporation plants throughout the country will vote on bargaining representation. The election will be the largest in NLRB history.

Norse Ship Refuses to Carry U. S. Mail

NEW YORK (AP)—The Norwegian-America liner Bergensfjord sailed today for Bergen, Norway, without the usual United States mail which her owners are under contract to carry. The sailing was postponed twice because of a dispute with United States Government officials over the carrying of mail. The steamship company seeks to avoid entanglement with either British or German naval contraband forces. [Details: Page 17.]

Former WPA Chief Sentenced to Prison

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Matthew S. Murray, former Missouri Work Projects Administrator, was sentenced today to two years in Federal prison for income-tax evasion. He held a City position in the Tom Pendergast machine in addition to his WPA post, and was convicted of evading taxes on $69,691. At the same time another cog in the Pendergast machine, R. Emmet O'Malley, was released from the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth where he served a sentence for income-tax evasion.

Daughter of Curie Shares Barnard Medal

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Frederic Joliot and his wife, Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie, winners of the 1935 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, have been awarded the 1940 Barnard Gold Medal for meritorious service to natural science. They are co-workers in the Radium Institute of Paris. They discovered artificial radioactivity and were the first to furnish proof of the possibility of transforming one element into another. Mme. Joliot-Curie is the daughter of Mme. Marie Curie, co-discoverer with her husband of radium.

U. S. Fleet Plans Six-Weeks War Games

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—The United States fleet will leave April 2 for six weeks of extensive war games off the Hawaiian Islands, which Admiral James O. Richardson believes "will further prepare the fleet for any eventuality." Some 130 surface vessels, 350 aircraft, and about 45,000 officers and men will participate in maneuvers.

Indian Leaders Prepare for Showdown

RAMGARH, India (AP)—Opposing Indian leaders prepared today for this week's plenary session of the Indian Congress Party. Subhas Chandra Bose, former President, was greeted by a crowd of 10,000 as he arrived to oppose the more moderate policy of Mohandas K. Gandhi who indirectly controls a Congress majority. Both elements are at issue with Britain on the question of Indian independence. But Mr. Gandhi has so far prevented the inauguration of a civil disobedience campaign.

War Summary: Air and Mine Warfare Increases

Air raids over the week end included Germany's boldest aerial stroke of the war, when 14 Heinkel bombers raided vessels of the British fleet for 1 hour and 25 minutes at Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands, claiming to have hit several warships, although British authorities stated that only one cruiser had been damaged, and that not seriously. The surprise attack, which was carried out with no losses, according to the Germans, and one plane shot down, according to the British, brought a renewal of British press criticism of the conduct of the war, criticism which has been prevalent since the Russo-Finnish peace. British air raids were reported over Helgoland Bight and also over Polish territory. [Details: Page 6.]

In Finland, refortification of the new borders by both Finns and Russians was reported in prospect. Finland drove ahead with its vast task of resettling war refugees and exiles from the areas ceded to the Soviets. [Details: Page 4.]

In the Balkans, Rumania's sudden freeing of Fascist Iron Guardsmen, who had been jailed for a year for outrages committed in 1938, and other signs point to hurried attempts on King Carol's part to do all that is necessary to avoid German intervention in the country as pressure from Berlin—and possibly from Italy too—increases. Concern shown in Hungary, whose Premier is making a sudden visit to Rome, is believed due to fears that Rumania will make peace with the dictators at the expense of Hungarian claims to Transylvania. It appears that Germany and Italy are training all their forces on effecting a settlement to suit themselves in the Balkans. [Details: Page 5.]

Mine warfare showed a sudden increased activity with the sinking of two British trawlers and several merchant ships at the close of the war's twenty-eighth week. Unofficial estimates of total shipping losses of all nations stood at about 1,599,942 tons. [Details: Page 6.]

On the Western Front the French reported turning back the largest number of men put into action since the war started in an attack west of the Vosges Mountains. The British decided to call up men over 27 years of age probably in May in order to have 500,000 troops in France by fall. Men who became 25 during 1939 were instructed to register April 6 and those who turned 26 last year were to register April 27.

Peril to Nation Found in State Trade Barriers

Hopkins in note to 5-day hearing says practice is un-American — Others point to bad effects.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Interstate trade barriers and restrictions are "a serious threat to the economic life and business well-being of our country," declared Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, today in a statement read into the record at the start of the Temporary National Economic Committee study of the whole subject.

Trade barriers are paid for out of the consumers' pocketbooks, declared a series of witnesses who appeared at the start of the hearings. Frank Bane, Executive Director, Council of State Governments proposed a continuing "committee on federal-state relations" to battle with the problem; Dr. F. Eugene Melder, Clark University Economist, likened the "Balkanization" process of state trade barriers to the situation among small states in Europe, while A. H. Martin, Executive Director of the Federal Works Agency's Marketing Laws Survey gave an analysis and breakdown of the variety of barriers now restricting trade commerce, from soft coal to eggs.

Secretary Hopkins' statement said, in part:

"No state is permitted, under our Constitution, to raise outright tariff barriers against the free flow of commerce coming from sister states. However, many indirect and devious techniques have come into being with the same crippling effects. These spring mainly from a state's power to raise revenue, provide for the protection of health, morals, and safety, and the taxing power.

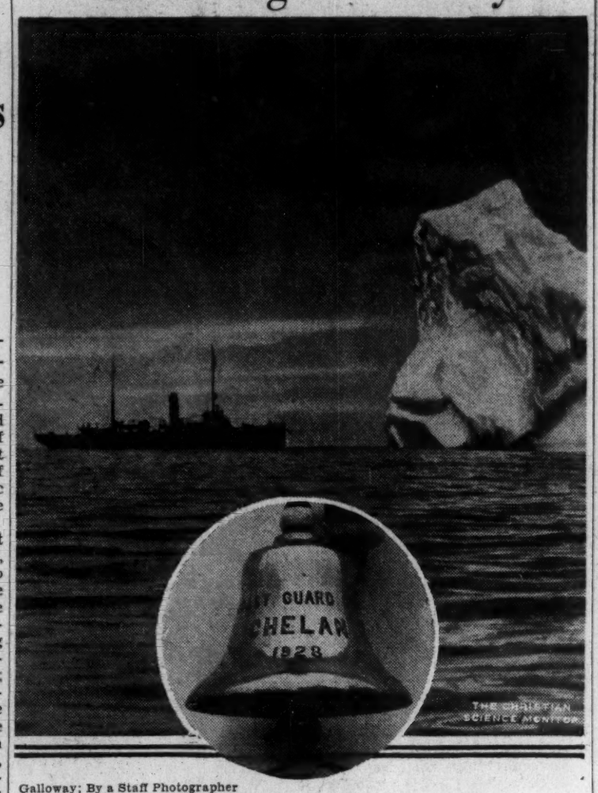
Stunts Economic Progress

The net result of this unhealthy development has been to stunt our economic progress. A labyrinth of state laws and administrative regulations has circumscribed the millions of business transactions in interstate commerce, resulting in a slow strangulation of our trade development."

Whatever the cause of state barriers "the consumer inevitably pays the bill," emphasized Mr. Bane who opened today's five-day hearing. "The sum total of these measures create, on a national scale, a mottled pattern of regulations

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Cutter Sights Its Prey



Galloway; By a Staff Photographer

This Huge Iceberg Will Sink No Ships

Size of this huge mass from the Arctic is evident when compared with the cutter that looks like a toy boat beside it. Inset shows Coast Guard Cutter Chelan's bell.

Cutters await orders to go on ice patrol: Page 9.

Judge Drops 16 Charges In Trial of Connolly

Sixteen of the original 37 charges against John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, who is on trial with his aide, William T. Conway, for soliciting bribes from employees while in office, were dismissed today when Judge George F. Leary granted motions of defense counsel for directed verdicts of not guilty.

The remaining 21 charges against Mr. Connolly now before the jury include 12 counts of accepting bribes—a felony punishable by State Prison sentence—eight counts of accepting presents and rewards, and one count of conspiracy. The latter are misdemeanors, under the law, punishable by sentences in the House of Correction.

The court also allowed a motion for directed verdicts in 13 counts out of 21 in a separate indictment charging Mr. Connolly with accepting presents and rewards.

Conway Charges Reduced

The court earlier removed all felony charges against Mr. Conway in granting a motion for directed verdicts in 17 out of 31 counts, including 15 counts of being an accessory before the fact of Mr. Connolly's acceptance of bribes, and two counts of soliciting bribes. The jury is now to consider 13 counts of soliciting and one count of conspiracy, both misdemeanors.

Judge Leary allowed a motion for a directed verdict of not guilty, brought by Mr. Conway's lawyer, Herbert F. Callahan, in the indictment which charges Mr. Conway with being an accessory before the fact of the acceptance of bribes by former Clerk Connolly.

Judge Leary also allowed several motions for directed verdicts in the indictments concerning both men. In the cases involving payments which were testified to—payments by Edward J. Keegan; his sister-in-law, Mary Cunningham; John J. Crowley, and Mr. Crowley's sister, Louise Crowley—Judge Leary allowed directed verdicts of not guilty.

Judges Action

In the Connolly case, directed verdicts of not guilty were ordered in the alleged taking of money from Mr. Keegan and John Crowley, but the charges were allowed to stand in relation to Louise Crowley and Mary Cunningham. The Court stated that in regard to the money alleged to have been paid, $250, the men "obviously cannot be found guilty of both when there is only one sum involved."

In the Conway case, Judge Leary ordered a directed verdict of not guilty in taking money from Louise Crowley and allowed the Cunningham testimony to stand.

In each case, one of two counts of accepting money from Mary Brophy was ruled out by order of the court.

Arguments were begun by Attorney Callahan, for Mr. Conway. He declared there had been no conspiracy. He pointed out to the jury that Mr. Connolly had control of a payroll of $160,000 a year, a total of $640,000 and that there were 90 employees in his office.

"What is the evidence of con-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

New Deal Officials Agree Jobless Data Is Inadequate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Administration officials agreed today that the United States Government, though faced with the continuous necessity of deciding whether to raise or reduce expenditures for unemployment and relief running into billions of dollars, is without accurate knowledge of the number of unemployed.

Out of the maze of estimates and deductions and counter-claims of professional experts and newspaper experts whose conclusions as to the total number of idle workers vary by the tidy figure of about 10,000,000, came today the frank declaration of the Undersecretary of Commerce, Edward J. Noble, that the Federal Government, which has been dealing with unemployment for a decade, still faces a "statistical void" on the very problem which it has been trying to solve.

"It is ironic," Mr. Noble said, "to find newspaper columnists, business and labor statisticians and government officials at such variance over the facts of unemployment.

"As a matter of fact this country never has had an accurate and thorough picture of its unemployed. Probably one of the major reasons for this statistical void is that we never have been able to define unemployment sharply."

The great disparity between the "low" figure of unemployment, estimated at between 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 and the widely accepted "higher" figure of unemployment, estimated at between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 grows out of the statistical void to which Mr. Noble refers.

It is generally agreed that there were about as many workers employed in industry and agriculture in 1939 as there were in 1929. But there is no authentic count on the number of unemployed in 1929 and there is no authentic count on the number of new workers who have been added to the total of unemployment during the past 10 years. It is in these two fields that disagreement and divergence spring.

It is fair to report that the preponderance of experts and agencies vitally concerned with unemployment is on the side of 8,000,000 figure. These include the National Industrial Conference Board, representing industry, and the American Federation of Labor.

In this connection it was announced today that the total number of persons registered at all employment offices as looking for work is about 6,000,000; and that many unemployed do not so register for a variety of reasons, one being that such offices are not maintained in all localities. The census is expected to provide new and needed data.

On With the Job
"Jobs for the Million"
Page 3

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Girl Scouts All—Grandmother, Mother and Daughter—Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Grandmother, mother and daughter—all Girl Scouts—were the chief participants in a cake-cutting ceremony sponsored here yesterday as part of the twenty-eighth anniversary of Girl Scouting in the United States. The celebration was held in the Museum of Science and Industry at Rockefeller Center before 1,000 persons.

Little Madelaine Gamble, member of Troop 94, Little Neck, the youngest of the family honored, introduced her grandmother, Mrs. Carrie Gamble, of Woodhaven, who first became associated with Scouting in 1921, having served as captain of a Troop until 1929. Her former lieutenant is now her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Howard Gamble, mother of Madelaine.

Another guest at the party was Mrs. Gilbert Ott, of Brooklyn, winner of the prize of $150 given for the best slogan in connection with the recent annual Girl Scout cooky sale.

The lines which won her the award and which resulted from a purchase of cookies from her niece, Dorothy Kiep, were:

Better Girl Scouts,
Better cookies,
Better buy them.

The cake was a huge confection, weighing 20 pounds and covered with green icing. It was presented to Mrs. Ott by Mrs. Harold W. Hastings, Vice-Chairman of the Girl Scout Federation of Greater New York, and was promptly divided among the youngsters. The ceremonies were held in the presence of Girl Scouts and their mothers from the five boroughs.

Duce and Hitler Confer; Will Reds Enter Axis? U. S. Disclaims Action

Stress put in speech by Roosevelt on the right of small nations to full freedom.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today denied that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, now in Rome, had been responsible for the Brenner Pass meeting between Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini and said that the Undersecretary was not departing from the original purpose of his visit which was solely to gather the facts surrounding the present European conflect.

This statement confirmed the belief held that the United States would shy away from any peace maneuvers that would leave Europe's aggressor nations with their spoils or that would leave them free to renew their diplomacy of force in the future.

While hazarding no guesses as to the outcome of the conference between Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini, officials here pointed out that President Roosevelt's speech last Saturday specifically put the Administration on record against a peace that did not insure small nations against economic or military bondage or against invasion, and that did not permit freedom of worship, the abolition of huge armies and the free intercourse of ideas.

In addition to the President's open condemnation of the policies of the totalitarian nations, official Washington has made it abundantly clear that it believes the Allies are, in a sense, fighting this nation's battle and that a victory for Germany, either military or political, would eventually operate to American disadvantage.

Beginning with the revision of the Neutrality Act to permit the sale of munitions to the Allies and on down to the recent landing on these shores of Frank Ashton-Gwatkin and Charles Rist, here to aid the British and French Embassies eliminate allied-American disagreements over the blockade on Germany, Washington has avoided acts tending to embarrass the Allies wherever possible.

Finally, the Administration here is fully aware of the public revulsion which followed the imposition of the Russian peace terms upon Finland and would not be liable to risk the political repercussions that would follow its participation in any legalization or recognition of Germany's conquests.

For these reasons Mr. Welles' presence in Rome at this time is held to be a secondary, not a primary, reason for the meeting of the two dictators at the Brenner Pass.

3 Stars on Axis

BERLIN, March 18 (AP)—As Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini met unexpectedly at the Brenner Pass, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's personal monthly organ "Berlin-Rome-Tokyo" rolled off the presses with a highly significant article characterized by three stars instead of the author's name.

Such three-star articles are understood to have been approved in the highest quarters and to be tantamount to an utterance by the Foreign Minister himself.

The argument developed in the course of the long article is epitomized in the following conclusion which was drawn:

"We are acting unrestrictedly and irrepressibly with war and victory as the sole dominating thought. We are amused to see how some people believe that German and Italian statesmen, contrary to all their practices thereto, will permit the initiative to be wrested from them through cajolery, threats, or blackmail, or to allow themselves to be provoked by noisy statesmen or an angry press on the other side.

"For the benefit of these stategists let it be said quite clearly and pointedly: The German-Italian alliance is a reality built not only upon power but just as much upon wisdom. It is a reality which can be active everywhere at any time without restriction."

Welles at Vatican

VATICAN CITY, March 18 (AP)—Sumner Welles was received by Pope Pius XII in his private library today at the moment that Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were conferring in the Brenner Pass.

President Roosevelt's European fact-finder was accompanied to the last-scheduled conference of his tour by Myron C. Taylor, the President's special Ambassador to the Vatican.

President lists peace basis: Page 6.

Plight of small nations: Page 2.

© International

Count Paul Teleki

Hungarian Premier who is expected to go to Rome for talks with Premier Benito Mussolini March 19. [Rumania acts to appease Germany: Page 5.]

Allies Hint Shift of War To New Area

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 18 — Premier Mussolini's surprise meeting with Reichsführer Hitler is believed here to have been for the purpose of framing superficially attractive, but fundamentally inacceptable, peace proposals, destined to throw blame for subsequent intensified military developments on the Allies. It has given new impetus to the slowly rising tide of popular demand for more vigorous and positive prosecution of the war by the Allies.

Evidence that the Allies may not be lacking in their program for seeking a new theater of operations was given in the Commons today.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House that Britain and France were consulting with Turkey. They seek to outline the help which the Western powers will give to their Eastern ally if the Turks should become involved in the present hostilities.

Alterations in both the French and British Cabinets are understood to have been brought appreciably nearer by Germany's rising diplomatic offensive, of which the sudden encounter between the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Federal Jobs Hit New High but With Decline in Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Expansion of the Nation's defense program during the last 12 months meant a smaller percentage of Federal jobs held by women.

A year ago 19.5 per cent of Federal workers were women. Then the War, Navy, and other Departments began to take on workers to administer the emergency defense program. Most of them were men. The proportion of women was down to 18.5 per cent at the end of 1939.

The defense program added 33,000 employees to the War and Navy Departments and the Panama Canal Office during the last six months of 1939, a Civil Service Commission report shows.

Employment increases were also reported for the Tennessee Valley Authority, Post Office Department, Federal Security Agency, and Veterans Administration. Curtailments in personnel were made by the Department of Agriculture, Federal Works Agency, Treasury, and Interior Departments.

Government employees in Washington and in the field increased 6.1 per cent during the last six months of 1939, to a grand total of 932,305, which was 15,000 higher than the World War peak. Approximately 71 per cent of the Federal staff was under civil service at the end of the year.

Close watch kept by totalitarian powers on possible shift in the Allied front.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 18—Amid the stormy grandeur of Italy's northernmost mountain barrier, Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler met today—unexpectedly, but logically.

Their meeting at the Brenner Pass was so secret that their two-hour conversation in a railway car was almost over before the world had the least inkling that it was taking place.

But, though unexpected, the dictators' conference logically reflects the mounting intensity of diplomatic activity, and the indecisive military situation which has existed since the halt of the war in Finland.

Although Italy restricted its disclosures to the simple statement that the meeting was "cordial," the course of developments illuminates the problems which must have been the inevitable concern of the two authoritarian chiefs.

Where Will War Be Waged?

Under the cover of much talk about "peace offensives" it appears that a new phase in the European war is receiving major attention from the leading actors in Europe's drama.

In this nonbelligerent Capital, many threads come together to show the trend of the moment.

For the vital issue is whether the Allies will seek a new theater in the war—a new flanking action against Germany, in the Near East and the Balkans, during the months to come.

This was discernible as the major question even before the word came from London today that a Government spokesman in the House of Commons disclosed the Allies were consulting Turkey on the form of aid which the Western Powers would give to their Eastern Ally if it became involved in hostilities.

Italy Softer Toward Reds

While presumedly it will take some time for such an Allied campaign to crystallize, Italy believes that the decision is in the crucible, and it is trying to find out what can be done about it.

Rome is therefore letting it be known, delicately but none the less vigorously, that it is well aware of the increasing pressure in certain British and French circles for more vigorous war action, spurred by impatience at the stoppage of the war in the north.

At the same time and more to the point, the Italian press is discreetly taking cognizance of the report that Germany is seeking to bring Rome and Moscow into a working agreement regarding the future of the Danubian area and the Near East.

[In Berlin, spokesmen said the Hitler-Mussolini meeting was "to discuss all questions which concern both allied and authoritarian nations." There were hints of efforts to extend the Rome-Berlin axis to Moscow.]

For the first time the suggestion was brought into the open in the last few days that this was the major object of the recent activities here of Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister. And it is hinted that similar negotiations are possibly to be continued at Moscow shortly. Their purpose would be to arrange what might be termed a "distant friendship of convenience," if not rapprochement, between these two wary powers.

The Italian press in fact has conspicuously refrained from criticism of Russia in recent weeks, even when referring to the Finnish settlement. It has not taken the usual opportunity to stress the danger of a further spread of communist influence.

Welles to Hear Results

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt's "listener-at-large" has arranged to sail from Genoa—a day later than would be necessary from Naples as originally planned. Thus he will presumably hear the results of the Brenner conference.

Presumably, these advices communicated to the American Undersecretary will hardly deviate from the line that Italy has already taken, which is an attempt to wean America away from its sympathy for the Allied war objectives.

President Roosevelt's week-end radiocast—emphasizing that peace can only be built upon conditions permitting the safety and integrity of small nations—may be something of an answer to the Italian efforts to bring America into a "peace now at a price" move.

But nevertheless, it is clear that the new "post-Finland" phase of the war is in a stage of diplomatic

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Continued U. S. Aid Assured to Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—A radio appeal to the United States by Eljas Erkko, Finnish Minister to Sweden, to help Finland in its reconstruction work brought a flood of assuring pledges of support to the Finnish Relief Fund at 420 Lexington Avenue today.

Typical of the messages which came to Herbert Hoover, the Fund's National Chairman, were those from Dr. Alexander S. Lipsett, National Director of the Labor Organizations Division, who said that a new drive to speed Finland's reconstruction was under way among 37,000 local trade unions throughout the United States, and from Frederic W. Gehle, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, in charge of the Fund's Industrial Division, who voiced confidence that his Division would far exceed the $1,000,000 goal it had set for itself at the beginning of the campaign.

Mr. Erkko's appeal to the United States was inspired by the need to help 100,000 families to move from the ceded areas by the Easter holidays, and to transport machinery and raw materials, including 100,000 tons of coal.

An Appeal for Help

Assuring American donors that their gifts would be returned, Mr. Erkko said the last time the Finns had asked their American friends for help they got it.

"Now we again ask you to give us a helping hand so that we can rebuild," he said. "We don't ask much, and it will all be returned to you.

"Your little brother, Finland, may quickly put his house in order again if you help him. The question is: Do we get an answer?"

Mr. Erkko recalled that neutrality laws forbad their friends to give the Finns all the help they needed, and consequently, they could not withstand the pressure of a power 50 times as great as theirs.

The brave action of the Finnish people is confirmed in a message from Bishop Lentonen of Finland to Dr. Oscar C. Mees, Director of the Lutheran Emergency Appeal for $500,000 to aid reconstruction.

Needs Increasing

"A wonderful transvaluation is taking place," the Finnish churchman said of life in his country today. "The great things are becoming great and small things small. Many an unnecessary burden is falling away and life is becoming simplified in a remarkable way."

In asking American Lutherans to redouble their efforts for the Finns, Dr. Mees stressed that reconstruction was more expensive than relief.

"More than $5,000 was received daily last week," he said, "and we expect that amount to rise sharply because the contributions from congregations are only now beginning to reach our office.'

Late reports from Russian Finland indicate that the people of the ceded areas have chosen almost to a man to leave homes and business representing their entire life's savings to live where they still may be Finnish citizens. From Hangoe, Karelia, and Viborg now come destitute people who will be pensioners of the Government until they are helped to re-establish themselves.

Swedes Provide Help

Following a radio appeal by the Swedish Government on Friday, the Swedes mobilized transport facilities and relief for the gigantic moving job of its neighbor, cable reports received here today said. A caravan of 500 trucks and 100 motor busses offered by commercial organizations left Sweden the same day for Finland laden with food and clothing and with directions to assist in transporting Finns and their goods from the territory ceded to Russia under the terms of the Moscow treaty to places within the borders of the present Finland.

The new influx of helpless peoples will aggravate the already pressing relief problem, according to Malcolm Davis, Associate Secretary General of the Red Cross in Geneva, who stressed the grave effects of the war on the Finnish children. About 600,000 Finns, including 300,000 children have been hastily transported to safe areas during the war, he said.

"Hitherto we have thought in terms of evacuating increasing numbers of these évacués to Sweden and Norway," Mr. Davis said. "Today the peace terms have faced Finland with a threefold problem requiring, first, aid on the spot to evacuate settlement; second, the return to their homes of those who have any homes left, and, third, the resettlement of évacués from devastated or ceded areas."

A resettlement project has been advanced by the Brazilian Government to admit 100,000 Finns to their country, it was learned here today. Free land and financial help would be given to the Finnish colonists by the Government, J. C. Muniz, Chairman of the Brazilian Immigration Council, said.

Training for Rough Riding in Louisiana

Wide World

Governor-Nominate and Mrs. Jones Sojourn in Arizona

It would appear from this picture, taken at a ranch at Tucson, that the incoming Chief Executive of Louisiana, Sam Houston Jones, and his wife decided that a bit of being "westernized" would fit in with the demands which will be made upon them when they reside at the Louisiana Capital, Mr. Jones as successor to Gov. Earl K. Long, whose machine went into the political ditch at the recent primaries, which means Mr. Jones' election in the Pelican State.

New Act to Force Undeceiving Cartons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—It's not quite a crime for a man to wear size 11 shoes when he really needs 8½ AA, but in the future manufacturers that insist upon packing tubes of toothpaste in boxes that would hold two, or face creams in opaque glass jars that allow for more glass than cream, or ground spices in sifter-top boxes with not much more than enough spice to cover the bottom of the can, are in for trouble with W. G. Campbell, who administers the new Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act.

Under the new law, deceptive containers will have to be changed to bear some reasonable relation to the contents. As current stocks are sold out, they will have to be replaced with products in containers less deceptive to the eye, says Mr. Campbell.

National Peril Seen by Barton In Alien Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Anti-alien legislation now pending in Congress should be defeated, because laws which pick out minority groups for special discrimination are dangerous to democracy, in the opinion of Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York.

Any nation that begins attacking minorities is beginning to destroy democracy, for the minorities are the outposts on Democracy's ramparts, Mr. Barton declared to 2,000 delegates from Jewish welfare, religious and labor groups at the annual convention of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society at the Astor Hotel here yesterday.

60 Proposed Laws

"We are now having an epidemic of anti-alien bills in Congress," he continued, "something like 60 proposed laws have been introduced and referred to various committees. Some are worse than others, but any law that picks out any particular element in our population for special restrictions and penalties is likely to be dangerous, and all the more so when the group thus legislated against is a minority and relatively defenseless."

No anti-alien law will reach America's most dangerous citizens, Mr. Barton declared, recalling that Fritz Kuhn, Earl Browder, and Al Capone are not aliens. Hence, he said, sponsors of anti-alien legislation, though well-meaning, patriotic citizens, are operating under a misapprehension.

Mr. Barton saw no danger to the United States in permitting refugees from dictator countries to enter the United States so long as the restrictions of the immigration laws were observed.

Tobey-Hopkins Census Match Stands 2 to 2 Up to Present

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—After week-end verbal bombardments in "the battle of the census," a tally of statements today stood:

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) New Hampshire: 2.

Secretary of Commerce Harry F. Hopkins: 2.

The exchange wound up with Hopkins offering to match honorary law degrees with Senator Tobey.

"I have two to his one," said the cabinet officer, after Senator Tobey had accused him of "flouting the law and the Constitution by commanding the people to answer illegal questions."

Despite predictions that the issue would not be brought up before the census begins April 2, Senator Tobey was set on "getting a record Senate vote."

The week end's statements were touched off by President Roosevelt's criticism of advice by "a United States Senator" to "violate the law" through refusal to answer the income questions.

These developments followed in rapid-fire order:

Senator Tobey sent a telegram to the White House Friday, demanding to know what law was involved. The census questions came from a Census Bureau ruling, he said, adding that to call this ruling law was to employ Hitlerian tactics.

Secretary Hopkins replied in a statement Saturday that the census was written into the Constitution 150 years ago. He commented that "the spectacle of a United States Senator . . . urging an informational sit-down strike against the Government is un-American and a menace to the processes of self-government."

Senator Tobey came back Sunday by saying that the Constitution affected only "a count of the people." Addressing Secretary Hopkins, he added:

"Surely you are not still contending that an authorized ruling of a departmental bureau constitutes a law of the United States. . . . You, as a responsible head of a Department, are flouting the law and the Constitution by commanding the people to answer these illegal questions or go to jail."

Secretary Hopkins replied last evening:

"Perhaps the thought might seep through to Senator Tobey . . . that frequently the meaning of the law depends upon what particular lawyer you ask to define it. Congress and the Supreme Court have told me what lawyer (the Attorney General) to consult. . . ."

'Civil Liberties' Rule Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—An appeal by 17 prominent liberals, headed by Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Governor-General of the Virgin Islands, to the American Civil Liberties Union to rescind the resolution adopted by the Union's National Committee and Board of Directors barring from its staff and governing committees members of political organizations which support totalitarian dictatorships in any country, or who by public declarations and connections indicate support of totalitarian principles, was made public here today.

Loyalty to the Bill of Rights in the United States has heretofore been the Union's sole requirement of its members and officers, signers of the repeal recalled, adding that the resolution adopted by the Union's National Committee and Board was "so wide as to make the organization appear to be a fellow-traveler of the Dies Committee."

"The Civil Liberties Union was formed in 1920 to fight post-war hysteria," the announcement says. "It would be a great pity if it were now to become the victim of pre-war hysteria.

"In the two decades of its existence the Union has concentrated its energies on one job alone—the defense of civil liberties at home. It has steadfastly refused to go beyond that task. It has resisted, as inconsistent with its fundamental aims, any attempt to involve it in questions concerning civil liberties abroad or forms of government. . . .

"We believe that by the purge resolution, the American Civil Liberties Union encourages the very tendencies it was intended to fight. It sets an example less liberal organizations will not be slow to imitate. It places the prestige of our foremost defender of civil liberties behind the idea that Communist or Communist sympathizers or that infinitely extensible category of 'fellow travelers' are properly to be barred from certain types of office and treated as less than first-class citizens."

Samuel Untermyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM SPRINGS, Calif.—Samuel Untermyer, who passed on here Saturday, was one of the Nation's leading lawyers and public figures. He conducted the Pujo investigation of "money" concentration in the United States, which helped to clear the way for the establishment of the Federal Reserve banking system. He was also an early advocate of transit unification in New York City, and led the fight for the five-cent fare. Of late years he devoted more and more of his time to the problems raised by the persecution of Jews, particularly in Europe.

Mr. Untermyer gave unstintedly of his time to the numerous causes he espoused. His Pujo "money trust" inquiry and his fight for the five-cent fare were both free public services. Indeed, few professional men can rank with him in the amount of time and thought contributed freely to the public good. His Zionist activities included the presidency of the Palestine Foundation Fund, the vice-presidency of the American Jewish Congress, and chairmanship of the World Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Council to Champion Human Rights.

Mr. Untermyer received his early education at the old Thirteenth Street School in New York City. After working for a time as messenger boy in a law office in the city, he took courses in law at City College and Columbia University. From that time on his rise in the legal profession was steady and rapid.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Mexico Seeks Trade Ties With Japan

MEXICO, D. F., March 18 (AP)—A Mexican Trade Commission departed yesterday for Tokyo to discuss expanding commerce between the two Nations on a basis of barter and Japanese investments in Mexican industry.

Ernesto Hidalgo, Executive Officer of the Foreign Ministry and head of the 11-member delegation, said "We are going to Japan to reach an understanding on the best means of permanently increasing commerce between Japan and Mexico which will be of mutual benefit to both countries."

The negotiations were said to be prompted by desire of both Mexico and Japan to lessen their dependence upon United States trade. The Japanese Government invited the Commission to make the trip.

One member said it expected to enter into comprehensive trade commitments with Japan as a precaution against possible suspension of United States silver purchases.

Such a suspension, government experts explained, would force Mexico to curtail imports from the United States to protect the peso and its stock and dollar exchange.

Mexican spokesmen said their country would be reluctant to curtail imports from the United States, but declared that the entire field of Mexican-Japanese trade possibilities must be explored as a safeguard.

The Mexican mission was expected to use the Nation's oil resources as a trump card in dealing with Tokyo.

During 1939, approximately 80 per cent of Mexico's total imports of $121,467,000 came from the United States, which also was by far its largest market.

Mexican trade figures for 1938 ranked Japan seventh as a source of imports and 10th among the Republic's export markets.

The Mexican commission will go by train to Los Angeles and then to San Francisco to embark for Japan, where it expects to remain two months.

Canada's Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada has its eyes on the South and Central American market now that imports from Germany to countries there have been practically stopped.

Like the United States, Canada has more and more in recent years pushed trade with the Latin-American Republics and the West Indian Colonies. In 1938, latest year for which complete trade statistics are available, Canada had a practically even trade with American Countries, exclusive of the United States and Newfoundland, amounting to $76,000,000. Imports were mainly of raw materials, and exports, mainly manufactured goods.

While Canada for some years has been developing Latin-American trade, in 1938 this amounted only to about 8 per cent of Canada's total world trade. Recent months show encouraging increases.

Canadian Trade Commissioners in Latin America report that Peru is testing Canadian alfalfa seed, and that Panama is importing annually increasing quantities of Canadian codfish.

Best Canadian customer among the Latin-American countries is Argentina, which in 1938 bought mainly fully manufactured Canadian merchandise to the value of nearly $7,500,000. Brazil was next with Canadian manufactured imports valued at over $4,000,000, and Mexico was third with manufactured articles from the Dominion worth more than $3,000,000.

Canada imported most from Columbia, chiefly oil, to the value of nearly $5,000,000; raw materials from Argentina valued at $4,500,000; and from Peru, raw materials and manufactured goods worth $4,500,000. Canada has favorable trade treaties with nearly all the Latin-American countries.

Canada advertises in some of these countries through its Department of Trade and Commerce; has taken part in a number of exhibitions, notably the Buenos Aires British Industrial Exhibition in 1931. The Dominion's Trade Commissioners travel extensively throughout Central and South America, not only to supply Canadian industries with latest news about the trade conditions in these countries, but also to make contacts for specific merchandise and assist in appointing sales representatives for Canadian companies. Trade Commissioners are pointing out, since the outbreak of war, how Canadian companies should advertise their merchandise in Latin-American countries in order to get an increasing amount of the business which formerly went to Germany.

But Canada's trade with the Latin-American countries is not only confined to imports and exports of merchandise. Three Canadian banks have 96 branches in the British West Indies, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Argentina, Brazil, Columbia, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Martinique, Guadeloupe. Canadian insurance companies have offices in a number of Latin-American countries. Headoffices of street-railway and electric power public utilities in Brazil and Mexico are located in Canada. Some Canadian manufacturers even have branch plants in South America.

'Better Times' Indicated By Lack of Sheriff Sales

CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, N. J. (AP)—For the first time in 15 years Cape May County newspapers this week carried no Sheriff sales.

The Sheriff's office said it indicated "better times are ahead."

Plight of Small Nations: A Search for Security

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The tragic fate of the Finns raises the whole question of how the neutrals and the small independent nations stand in the world today.

Three eloquent answers have lately been given to that question.

One came from President Roosevelt who, commenting on Finland's capitulation, said: "The right of all small nations to territorial integrity remains unchanged in American eyes."

The second came a little earlier from Winston Churchill, who, in an international radiocast that at once became famous, appealed to the neutrals, as their only prospect of safety, to join the Allied powers in resisting the advance of tyrany.

The third was a simple announcement, that caused strangely little comment, in which the British Government notified the League that it could no longer subscribe to what is practically the last remaining guarantee of the small nations' integrity—the competence of the World Court.

Reception Significant

Nothing is more significant than the universal approval of the first of these observations, the almost universal disapproval of the second, and the failure to notice the third.

It is true that Britain's move in canceling its obligations to the so-called Optional Clause of the World Court during the war makes little real difference in the present state of the world. No peaceful nation is likely to be the worse for it. Collective security under the League has already been abandoned and the corresponding abandonment of the judicial background for it merely acknowledges a situation that everyone knows to exist.

But that acknowledgment is precisely the indicator that shows democracy's war-forced retrogression from a previous state of security and how much the democratic nations must regain, either by Mr. Churchill's method or some other, before the principle which President Roosevelt enunciated can be realized.

The significance of the Optional Clause of 1920 is that more than 40 nations, including four great powers—Britain, France, Germany, and Italy, but not the United States—bound themselves to submit to the World Court decisions in various kinds of legal disputes with other nations.

Gains in International Law

It was a high water mark in the advance of international law.

It meant that international justice had reached a point at which the existence of neutrals and small independent nations began to have a security guaranteed by something other than force.

Today the small independent nations are back at where they were in Napoleon's day—only rather worse off since the modern Napoleons, instead of following their illustrious predecessor's custom of challenging mainly the big powers, prey almost exclusively on the weak independent nations, particularly those least accessible to help, and so avoid as far as possible conflict with the great powers themselves.

To prepare the victim for conquest they practice a system of vicarious terrorization.

Thus, while no attack has been launched during the past three months save that on the Finns, the process of ripening for conquest has been steadily under way through the barbarous treatment meted out by the Germans to the conquered Poles.

Resistance Suppressed

News of 18,000 Poles executed, hundreds of thousands perishing for want of food, heat and means of subsistence, of mass deportations, suppressed newspapers, censored mail and destruction of the national life generally, has effectively suppressed the impulse to resistance among other small nations likely to be marked out as future victims.

"I shall never start a war," Reichsführer Hitler is reported to have said earlier in his career, "without the certainty that a demoralized enemy will succumb to the first stroke of a single gigantic attack."

It is a species of strategy that neither the hapless victims nor the democratic military experts have yet been able to halt. As the Allied forces man the Maginot line or patrol the seas as in the manner of 1914, Polish and Finnish resistance is broken singly, while the Swedes and their fellow Scandinavians are intimidated into discouraging all help to the Finns that might displease the German or Russian dictators.

The great democratic powers are nonplussed by the situation and tend to think more of their own security than of affording protection to the small nations.

Britain bases its official hope on forcing the Germans to abandon their all too effective methods and meet the Allied challenge in more orthodox fighting in the West. The British began by sending security guarantes to the Poles, the Rumanians, the Greeks and the Turks; They now find they can directly honor only those guarantees which come within the range of their own defense needs.

Position of U. S.

The United States, despite its belief in the rights of all nations to territorial integrity, has for the time retreated to its own hemisphere and to its Monroe Doctrine. It has resigned responsibility for the independence issue in its world aspects.

The smaller nations, therefore, left to their own devices, have the choice of precarious existence or surrender.

Nations like Belgium and the Netherlands, with Anglo-French support easily accessible, have not hesitated to defend their frontier against German attack.

Turkey, having regretted its association with Germany in 1914, which lost it Armenia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Syria, and realizing that British help may reach it more readily than German, not only by sea but also by land through the 600,000 to 700,000 Allied troops stationed in Syria and Egypt, has entered an alliance with Britain and France, while claiming the privileges of a non-belligerent.

But those small nations which, like the Czechs, the Slovaks, the Latvians, Estonians and Lithuanians, found a conquerer at their gates and no help immediately in sight, felt they had no recourse but to submit.

Uneasy Independence

The rest of the smaller powers, who may be immediately unreatened, are maintaining a precarious and uneasy independence. So long as Germany and Russia were opposing each other the Scandinavian nations felt they were fairly immune against invasion. Since the two dictators have come to terms their insecurity has considerably increased. Rumania, despite Britain's guarantee is in somewhat similar case, except that it may be in a better bargaining position owing to the greater possibility for disagreement between Germans and Russians in that sector than in the Baltic.

Among the cluster of small states in the Balkans, much will depend on Italy's relations to the main combattants. For Italy, though placed in the category of great powers, must ultimately align itself with one or other of the greater powers—presumably with Britain if the British and French retain their control of the Mediterranean waters. For the present it is playing the hazardous game of keeping its relations with Germany and Britain on an equilibrium by stressing its claim to nonbelligerency.

Nothing appears likely to be done for the small independent nations until the world has been brought back to a state of stability. When that occurs the problem will arise whether to reestablish the old system of guarantees by the powers that gave neutrality to Switzerland in 1815, to Belgium in 1839 and to Norway in 1907; whether to revive universal collective security on a League system, backed by a World Court, as Mr. Churchill appeared to be hinting at in his radiocast, or whether some entirely new order can be established in which the question of independence and territory integrity is settled on terms that give every promise of permanence.

Millikan Study Finds Cosmic Ray Unharnessable for Practical Use

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18 (AP)—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, noted physicist, back from a research trip in the equatorial regions, expressed the belief that cosmic rays never would be effectively harnessed for practical use.

Although the rays are perhaps 1,000 times as powerful as the strongest radiation produced during atomic explosions in laboratories, they do not occur frequently enough near the earth's surface to form a steady flow of energy, Dr. Millikan said.

Seeking to determine the extent of cosmic radiation in equatorial latitudes, Dr. Millikan and his associates, Dr. H. Victor Neher and William H. Pickering, spent seven months in India.

Since the earth is a huge magnet, with magnetic lines running in great numbers through the atmosphere between its North and South Poles, somewhat paralleling the meridians of longitude, rays approaching the globe from outer space are affected according to the latitude where they strike, Dr. Millikan explained.

Cosmic rays shooting earthward in the vicinity of the Poles encounter less magentic interference, he said, than those striking near the equatorial regions. At the Poles the descending rays approximately parallel the magnetic lines and are little affected. In the equatorial region they must cut across many magnetic lines before they get close to the earth. In doing so, they lose some of their energy.

Dr. Millikan did not discuss the results of the equatorial research.

Rivers Is Pondering How to Avoid Jail

ATLANTA, Ga., March 18 (AP)—Gov. E. D. Rivers, whose office makes him immune to State laws, is pondering the possibility that he may have to run Georgia from a Federal jail cell.

Frankly nonplussed at his arrest in Macon for contempt of Federal court—an offshoot of a complex State highway chairmanship conflict—he drafted a grim fight to avert execution of the jail sentence he expects District Judge Bascom Deaver to impose.

The dramatic arrest at the close of a night session of several thousand school teachers in a convention plopped a crisis abruptly in the Governor's lap. He won his technical freedom for a week by promising to return to Macon next Friday to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

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Share in Jobs for the Million Asked by College Graduates

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles.
First of 12 articles on "Jobs for the Million."

By Donald H. Moyer
Harvard Alumni Placement Service
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly 1,500,000 students in American colleges and universities are asking themselves these exciting questions:

"What will I do when I get out? How can I get a job? Will college prove worth while? Will the future for young people be one of adventure and achievement or, in a world beset by wars and economic chaos, must we despair of happy and profitable years of fruitful accomplishment?"

Whatever the answers may be, the implications of certain circumstances are clear. This country treasures a tradition of democratic opportunity. Furthermore, America has become today a repository for much of the world's culture and a haven for its leaders in natural science and the arts. It is still a land where young men and women may cultivate as individuals their talents and interests and apply them with a maximum of freedom.

About 150,000 students now in colleges and universities will graduate in June. Their courses are many and varied. Some are studying for the professions of law, medicine, teaching, and divinity. Others are in schools of commerce, social work, agriculture, architecture, and engineering. The great majority, however, are in colleges of liberal arts, where their studies range from Arabic and archaeology through economics and literature to mathematics and zoology. In nearly 700 collegiate institutions these students, from a variety of motives, are striving for some form of recognition in higher education. Many of them will win their degrees only after great financial sacrifice to themselves or their parents, or after long hours of term-time and summer employment, often at menial and routine tasks having little vocational value. With this training they obviously believe is so necessary and so important, what will they do? What can they do?

A sizeable minority of course will enter the professions. This group is what remains from the horde of students who as freshmen had professional aspirations without respect to their fitness or the costs of preparation.

Professions Invite

Graduates in law will find increasing opportunities in administrative law, a far-reaching and relatively new field of legal work. The teachers are confronted with the decreasing enrollment in primary grades, but those who have excelled as students can at least aspire to positions in the higher grades and in administrative work which challenges the best minds with problems at the very heart of our cultural development.

Students preparing for the ministry are called upon in growing numbers to guide their people in religious sentiment and to rally the forces of human sympathy and human understanding. There is no overcrowding in their field.

On the scientists and engineers the world depends today. Here is opportunity and adventure and a demand for skilled hands and brains which will challenge the most imaginative pioneer. A growing consciousness among men of science that scientific discovery must be directed into channels productive of civilization, will give courage to those technical students who frown at the prospect of devoting their learning to the tools of war. In one capacity or another the scientist or engineer in 1940 can exercise his full powers in a thousand ways; and if he is expert, he need never fear unemployment.

Replacements and Apprenticeships

Business and industry are a hunting ground not only for students of business administration but for thousands of arts graduates whose training is not vocational. Into selling and merchandising and finance will go the great majority of these graduates. Their opportunities will vary according to the pulse of commerce; but come good times or poor, there will be replacements of older employees and future executives must be apprenticed.

Sometimes it is said that the romance of commercial and industrial development has been usurped by regimentation and that business has become a sterile field for the enterprise and ingenuity which in a century have made this country a dominant leader in world economy. One hears today that the frontiers are gone, the structure of industry completed. In one sense this is true, but can anyone who has experienced the calamity of the last decade fail to see the new frontiers, intriguing problems of operation and adjustment which will prevent future catastrophes and which our present business leaders have so far failed to cope with? Business has been called the oldest of the arts and the youngest of the professions; as such it is still fertile soil for critical and courageous adventurers.

Publication and Politics

The talent fields of journalism, publishing, radio, advertising, and the arts will absorb those only whose capacities show promise of outstanding achievement. These qualified few will find satisfaction if not always riches. Mediocre candidates had best look elsewhere for employment.

Politics in 1940 beckons to the young man and woman as it always has and always will and the need for ability is great. In government also, our Federal Civil Service this year for the first time in its history is sending its representatives to some of the colleges to explain the opportunities which abound for properly qualified public servants.

In concluding this hasty survey of opportunities for college graduates, we are reminded that America is one of the world's greatest agricultural communities, offering employment not only to the farmer but to the scientist, the engineer, and the business man. The wages of the farmer are low, but it is significant that unemployment among farm boys during the depression was found to be in one study but half that of urban boys.

For the college student whose interest in agriculture does not lead him to the farm, increasing opportunities for a career are available in technical agriculture. An example is the problem of soil conservation and its restoration to fertility now being studied and acted upon by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and some of the Land Grant Colleges and Universities. As never before, scientific research is being extended to all phases of land cultivation, growing, and the preparation of produce for market.

Initiative, Friends, Agencies

How, now, with their credentials in hand, will these thousands of young people find their places in the ranks of wage earners? Investigation of nearly 50,000 graduates during the years 1928-1935 reveals that about half of them will secure employment by personal initiative plus experience prior to graduation. Another 20 per cent will receive the assistance of friends and relatives. Sixteen per cent will find work with the help of college placement offices and faculty, and the rest will utilize a miscellany of devices, including commercial employment agencies.

Let it not be assumed that a college degree is an open sesame to rich employment opportunity, or that the college graduate, like the man on the flying trapeze, floats into his job with the greatest of ease! Some, unfortunately, will go on the relief rolls; others will find work, but perhaps only at a cost of months of fruitless searching. More will be obliged to accept employment which is uncongenial and for which they are not prepared by training. A year out of college, however, most of them will be gainfully employed and, in the course of time, may as a group expect to earn somewhat more money than their brothers and sisters who could not go to college.

On the eve of graduation members of the Class of 1940 may well give thought to one important consideration. Although most of them now fully expect to become administrators, leaders, or executives in their respective callings, hundreds will be disappointed, for even were they all qualified there would never be enough jobs for them ultimately at the higher levels. If they would seek the top, let them realize that leaders are more than A-students or Bachelors of Arts; the potential leaders at graduation are those whose character and achievement at that time testify to their executive capacity.

Mere technology and certified study of practical courses do not mean leadership, nor do they mean true education. Many of our colleges today do offer young men and women a chance to become educated in the best sense. Most essential for leadership, perhaps, is the opportunity which college affords for the cultivation of skill in human relations and the development of mature and well-rounded personalities. If young college men and women would compete for the best apprenticeships of today and the best jobs of tomorrow, let them remember that colleges or no colleges, future leaders will be those men and women who live vigorously, who have poise, judgment, and understanding of and sympathy for other people. Youth can go to college and gain all this, or they can equally well go and miss it. The opportunity is theirs if they can grasp it.

Learning What Makes It 'Tick'

Lake Erie College Students

Working on an airplane motor as part of their regular course in aviation. Each must prove her ability as a mechanic before being permitted to take a plane into the air.

Ohio College Girls Take Pilot Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAINESVILLE, Ohio—Airplane piloting—once reserved for reckless daredevils—has earned an important place on the curriculum of conservative Lake Erie College for women.

Now Lake Erie College has one of the largest "powder puff classes" of flyers in the world—with one of the two classes for women authorized under the Civil Aeronautics Authority's pilot-training program to build up private flying in the United States.

Ten students are learning to fly under the Government program by which the Authority hopes to train about 10,000 student fliers in about 400 American colleges. Others are learning to fly at their own expense after they were unable to get into the CAA classes.

The 10 CAA student pilots are the Misses Jeannette Bricker, East Cleveland, Ohio; Barbara Hilditch, Erie, Pa.; Fern Milland, Pittsburgh; Frances Woronowicz, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Louise Ward, Ashtabula, Ohio; Jane Parsons, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Nancy Gerhan, North Olmstead, Ohio; Jean Fulton, Pittsburgh; Anne Piskur, Cleveland; Lorraine Sterkel, Euclid, Ohio.

About 20 others are enrolled in the College's regular aviation course, which has had a popular place on the school's program. This course includes the study of parachute jumping, meteorology, navigation, operating and maintaining airplanes—but the girls in the CAA course, and some others as well, are learning to fly and will qualify for private pilots' certifications of competency.

Mrs. Ruth P. Bartlett, Professor of Physical Education, is director of the program at the College, while William Uhle of Cleveland is the ground school instructor. Dewey Eldred, head of a flying service, and Vernon Finzer are flying instructors.

CAA officials said women's colleges were included in its program to furnish data on whether women are adaptable to training in groups as air pilots.

The College's interest in aviation dates back to 1935, when the first aviation course was given. It soon became one of the most popular subjects on the curriculum, with many parents enthusiastic about their daughters' participation—although they opposed it at first.

The school organized a flying club the following year and enrolled in the National Intercollegiate Flying Club, since then maintaining an active interest in aviation.

University Buries Films of 1940 Not to Be Seen for 6,173 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY, Ga., March 18—Movie-goers of A. D. 8113 will have the special treat of viewing 10 reels starring the electrical wonders of the twentieth century if the plans of Oglethorpe University's builders of the Crypt of Civilization work out.

These films, presented by Westinghouse, depict four modern industrial electric products, and will be included in the record of our times which will be sealed May 28 in the crypt under the University's Administration Building. This cache, lined with porcelain enamel plates imbedded in pitch and closed with a great stainless steel door, is not to be opened for 6,173 years.

The titles of the films are "The New Frontiers"; "Wildwood, a 100 per cent Mechanized Mine," "On the Pathways of Progress," and "Dynamic America." The film is specially prepared cellulose acetate base and is enclosed in stainless steel containers. These have been placed in hermetically sealed glass envelopes which were evacuated and filled with helium as an added protection against time and the elements.

When "The New Frontiers" is flashed upon a silver screen in the eighty-second century, posterity will see a re-enactment of the closing of the switch that in 1893 gave the world its first glimpse of commercial electric lighting on a large scale at the World Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The people of tomorrow will see Niagara Falls harnessed, railroads electrified, power supplied to industry, and other developments which led to our modern universal use of electricity.

The films will take the people of 8113 inside the Westinghouse plants, show them bolts of man-made lightning, demonstrate how lightning's power has literally been tamed and put to work driving machines, locomotives, street cars and busses.

Turkey Enters in Lightweight Class As the Streamlined Edition Arrives

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The streamlined turkey which the Bureau of Animal Industry has been perfecting for four years met the public today and the public gobbled it up.

"Oh," gasped the lady with the green hat, "there's something at last that will fit the oven."

The streamlined turkey is one of the features of the barnyard sideshow which the Bureau has moved into the fern-festooned patio of the Agriculture Department.

The bird is white and weighs about eight pounds. Beside him is his brother, who hasn't been streamlined; he weighs 14 pounds.

Apartment houses, small dwelling kitchens, and families that don't include 10 to 15 persons are some of the reasons for the whittled-down gobbler. Turning out this bird has been quite a job, and you can easily tell it's the star of the sideshow.

Another feature of the exhibit is the egg-control show. By proper feeding, natural scientists have been able to regulate and standardize the shape of the egg, and encourage the hen to try harder for a bigger output.

One pile of eggs shows what happened when a flock was just left to itself. Eggs of 100 different sizes, shapes, and colors were laid.

Another pile shows what happened when the natural scientists stepped in—200 eggs of regulation size, shape and color.

The barnyard sideshow also tells you how to tell an egg. The tips of a good one are: Clear, firm white, upstanding yolk, strong shell, good flavor.

Diving Bell Helps Win Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — James Elmer Brown, Jr., of Bluefield, W. Va., has been advised that a diving bell which he built was instrumental in winning for him a four-year scholarship to the Colorado School of Mines.

Elmer's interest in things mechanical, it seems, was all that was required to decide the scholarship board of the western college, which already had approved his grades.

The device was built from part of a kitchen water heater, 30 feet of garden hose and an old automobile motor.

The bell, which has been tried successfully in the Falls Mills and Country Club pools, has enabled Elmer and his friends to remain under water for as long as 25 minutes. Previous record with the device, before an automobile pump was replaced by the automobile motor, was 11 minutes.

Elmer hauled the apparatus out and inspected it fondly, announcing at the same time that he would accept the scholarship.

Sakhalin Incident Again Protested

TOKYO, March 18 (AP)—Japan protested anew today to Soviet Russia against a border clash on Sakhalin Island in which a Russian patrol was alleged to have fired on a Japanese patrol.

The incident occurred last week and on Saturday the Government filed a written protest with the Russian Embassy here. Today the Foreign Office repeated the protest.

The original protest came soon after Japanese dispatches said there were about a dozen Soviet and two Japanese casualties in the clash. Japan owns the southern half of the Island; Russia has the northern half.

G-Men Ordered To Cease All Wire Tapping

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The order went out to G-men today that wire tapping "will not be tolerated."

Attorney General Jackson decided to apply the ban to all Federal investigators, through a further order to Federal attorneys that no case should be prosecuted "in which it appears that the case has been developed in whole or in part as the result of wire tapping after April 1."

The new order, which placed "listening in" to telephone calls among "unethical tactics," brings Justice Department rules into line with recent decisions of the Supreme Court, Mr. Jackson pointed out.

He said the order was made "upon the recommendation of Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Mr. Jackson's statement followed a Senate committee's recommendation that the Senate order an inquiry into wire tapping by Government agents and private detectives.

The Attorney General expressed his opinion "that wire tapping should be authorized under some appropriate safeguard," but said "this cannot be done unless Congress sees fit to modify the existing statutes."

Kentucky Has Law

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Gov. Keen Johnson has signed into law a Kentucky legislative act making it illegal to tap telephone or telegraph lines and also to maliciously "read, take, or copy" any message or report intended for somebody else.

The law becomes effective June 12.

The Legislature ended its session last Thursday.

Batista Wins Further Strong Backing in Cuba

HAVANA, March 18 (AP)—After a long and heated discussion, the National Assembly of the Democratic Republican Party has accepted a proposal by Col. Fulgencio Batista to back his candidacy for President in the May 18 elections.

The Party leader, Mario G. Menocal, had urged that the Democratic Republicans join the Socialist-Democratic coalition supporting Señor Batista, Cuba's "strong man."

Last night 64 of the party delegates voted for the alliance with Señor Batista and 47 for an alliance with Ramon Grau San Martin's Cuban revolutionary party opposing Señor Batista. The Democratic Republicans already had decided against offering a presidential candidate of their own.

The Batista coalition had offered the Democratic Republicans places on the ballot for candidates for Vice-President, Mayor of Havana, Governor in each of three provinces and 12 seats in the Senate. A similar offer had been made on behalf of the opposition parties by Grau San Martin.

Well-informed persons said the alliance would give Señor Batista a clear majority in the constituent Assembly, adding 20 votes to the 35 already controlled by political parties backing him.

Mexicans Celebrate Oil Expropriation

MEXICO, D. F., March 18 (AP)—Approximately 100,000 workers and school children, waving flags, marched through the streets yesterday in celebration of the second anniversary of the Government's expropriation of foreign oil properties.

President Cardenas, in a radio address in Chiapas State marking the second anniversary said the expropriation had been of profound economic and social benefit to Mexico and stressed Mexico's determination to retain possession of the industry.

Denver's Title of 'Little Capital' Achieved by Federal Staffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—This city is often referred to as "The Little Capital of the Nation." Why? Survey the pay rolls of some 90 Federal agencies and offices here.

Only Washington, D. C., has more employees and bureaus than Denver. But the Mile High city can go the national Capital one better—it has Uncle Sam's greatest engineering organization, incidentally the largest in the world.

Although the administrative offices of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation are maintained in Washington, it is here that more than 900 of the most skilled engineers, draftsmen, and technical experts on water and electricity draw the plans for projects throughout the country on which nearly $1,500,000 a week is spent each year.

The New Deal has been especially kind to Denver with the locating here of many regional offices. It is hard to keep up with the establishment of many of the new offices here periodically. Latest of them to be installed is a setup of the Wage-Hour Administration which will serve Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Utah.

As the recognized capital of the vast mountain and plain area, this city has been a logical center of official business of the Government in the Rocky Mountain region.

Erection of a summer White House here has been suggested so the Chief Executive might enjoy the cool climate of this territory during the hot months in Washington, and yet not be too far removed from the actual governmental operations.

Scattered in Dozen Buildings

It has been conservatively estimated that the Federal employees here number approximately 8,000, with about 2,000 others scattered throughout the State. The number in Denver is greater than any city save Washington.

A large share of the offices and bureaus are housed in the new $2,000,000 five-story block square Customs House and the block-long Post Office building, but space still is at a premium and departments are located in nearly a dozen office buildings.

Every department of the Cabinet is represented here with the exception of the Department of State.

A recent report of the National Emergency Council stated that the Government pay roll is well over $1,000,000 monthly, a figure which does not include postal employees, Army officers, and soldiers of the three nearby military reservations, WPA workers, or CCC enrollees. The pay of Post Office workers alone amounts to more than $150,000 a month.

Regional offices are maintained here for the Work Projects Administration, Federal Power Commission, National Labor Relations Board, National Bituminous Coal Commission, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and many others.

Outstanding in the governmental organizations is the Reclamation Bureau. Some of the greatest engineering feats of all time have been conceived in the organization here.

Great Undertakings Drafted

All plans and specifications for the gigantic Boulder Dam were drawn here down to the last sack of cement; the mammoth Grand Coulee Dam and power plant were designed and are being supervised from here; preparations are well underway for the start of the $45,000,000 Colorado-Big Thompson water and power project which will probably continue for eight years.

In another section of the Bureau various pieces of equipment and machines are used for the testing of materials and for hydraulic experiments. All construction jobs of the reclamation send materials here to undergo rigid tests as to quality and durability. It is said that this equipment, unlike any other generally used, is valued at thousands of dollars.

Also in this division are models of virtually every project ever begun. They are constructed to exact scale and operated under conditions closely approaching those at the actual sites.

There is no other engineering organization in the world which has supervised such huge construction undertakings as the bureau. Most of the projects have been to supply water to arid western states to improve agricultural conditions and to afford electric power for urban and rural use.

In recent years the size of the Bureau has almost doubled because of added construction projects. The Bureau is usually allowed about $70,000,000 annually for its work.

206 Kinds of Birds Listed in Hudson Region

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—A new booklet on the birds of Bear Mountain Park, issued by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, lists 206 kinds of birds in the Hudson highland region.

The booklet, free to Park visitors and the first complete list compiled since 1881, is the result of years of study by the staff of the Bear Mountain Trailside Museums, operated jointly by the Park Commission and the American Museum of Natural History.

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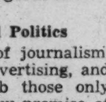

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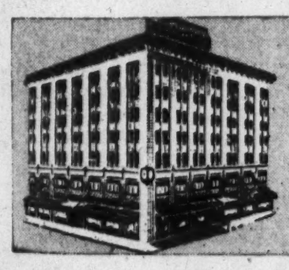

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Mannerheim Proposed as 'Director' of Finland

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 18 (AP)—Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, Finland's deeply admired Army Commander, has been proposed also as director "of the national fate in general."

So far it is only a newspaper proposal, offered yesterday by the influential Uusi Suomi, and there has been no indication that the Field Marshal would accept. Many such opportunities have been offered Field Marshal Mannerheim in the past but he never accepted.

"Nothing in our misfortune could be more desiged than that the commanding position of the Field Marshal would continue, not only in respect to national defense forces but also in direction of the national fate in general," the paper said.

"We do not need a dictator but we do need a commander-in-chief who, by the power of his personal qualities, is capable of thrusting aside all political differences and preserving the Nation's readiness to sacrifice and its fighting spirit, which in our heavy struggle has come forth and which alone can guarantee realization and success of the gigantic program which lies before us."

The editorial dealt at length with Field Marshal Mannerheim's efforts to strengthen the country's defenses long before the Russian crisis developed last autumn and declared that events had proved him right.

This was the general feeling expressed in many private conversations. There seemed no doubt about the tremendous admiration and respect of the Finnish people for the man who also led their fight for independence 20 years ago.

A new decree provided that all grain above individual requirements must be given to the Government with compensation.

The Government also announced owners would be reimbursed for all vehicles confiscated for war use.

Big business firms continued to donate large sums to the Government for reconstructing the Nation's defense. One firm gave 1,000,000 marks (about $170,000).

Reds Push On to Atlantic?

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, March 18

The Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet said in a Moscow dispatch last night that Russia was reported to be intending to demand free trade ports in Sweden and Norway after negotiating a trade treaty with Finland.

The Soviet also planned to negotiate for trade treaties with Sweden and Norway, the dispatch said.

Harbors were not mentioned by name, but Aftonbladet declared Russia felt the need of a Norwegian harbor on the Atlantic in case a sea war broke out in the Baltic.

The purported Russian plans were discounted in official circles of the two Scandinavian countries.

Exploratory diplomatic exchanges among the three northern countries on a projected defense alliance were believed well under way, and editorial comment in Sweden indicated steadily growing favor both for the proposal and increased defense measures.

Sword and Trowel

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 18 (AP)—Rehabilitation and building of new defenses rank as Finland's two main problems. In keeping with Premier Risto Ryti's declaration that the Nation would go forward "with a sword in one hand and a trowel in the other," it was expected Finland would begin immediately the fortification of its new borders.

The newspaper Uusi Suomi said editorially:

"The experiences in war have shown us our defensive possibilities are much greater than the most optimistic calculations could have expected. . . . We are now poor, but this land must still be defended and it can be defended if, during this peace, we will do what we neglected during the previous era of peace."

On the question of reconstruction, a delegation of Swedish businessmen who have been touring Finland expressed the belief Sweden must continue its aid for Finland in peace on the same scale as during the war.

Finland worked earnestly on the great task of caring for an estimated 460,000 homeless Finns, many of them moving just ahead of the troops retreating from soil given up to Soviet Russia.

Moscow-Bound

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 18 (AP)—A Finnish commission will fly to Moscow today to iron out details of the new borders imposed on Finland under the March 12 peace treaty, while at home the Nation tackles rehabilitation and the building of new defenses.

Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, Minister without Portfolio, will head the commission.

As he disclosed these plans and the fact that negotiations for a commercial treaty would begin soon, Dr. Paasikivi lifted slightly the curtain which has hidden the peace negotiations in which he participated.

He said the Finnish delegation left Helsingfors secretly by automobile March 6 and flew from Stockholm to Moscow. There were five sessions in all, he explained, and the Finnish delegates were treated well and dined on the best of Russian food in an atmosphere "cold but correct."

Joseph Stalin did not attend the meetings but Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff was present throughout.

Dr. Paasikivi declared the Russians made no political demands on Finland, and when Finnish delegates asked Mr. Molotoff of the reaction to offers of Allied aid to Finland he replied merely:

"We're not afraid of them."

The former Premier said he did not believe the proposed Finnish-Swedish-Norwegian defense alliance could be interpreted as a violation of Article Three of the Russian-Finnish peace pact, which refers to an alliance directed against Russia. He said, "The northern alliance would be for defense and would be directed against the entire world."

Rebuilding Viborg

MOSCOW, March 18 (AP)—The Government newspaper Izvestia, describing the surrender of Viborg to the Red Army under terms of the Finnish-Russian peace treaty, said yesterday that train service from Leningrad has been restored and work of rebuilding the shelled city has begun.

Russian engineers and builders are clearing away debris, and telephone and electric light systems will be functioning by tomorrow, the newspaper said.

"The peaceful construction of Soviet Viborg is in full swing," Izvestia declared, "bringing a new and happy life which this magnificent city deserved."

The article said Russian Army officers had "shown every consideration" to the retiring Finnish troops and had granted permission for some of them to remain in certain sections of the city for two hours beyond the time limit set by treaty.

Finnish officers indicated the location of hidden mines before retiring, Izvestia added.

U. S. Help Asked

STOCKHOLM, March 18 (AP)—Eljas Erkko, Finnish Minister to Sweden, appealed by radio March 16 to the people of the United States to help his Nation rebuild its cities and homes lost in the Russian invasion.

"The law of neutrality forbade our friends to give us all the help we needed, and we could not withstand the pressure of a power 50 times as great as ours," he said.

"The last time we asked our American friends for help we got it. Now we again ask you to give us a helping hand so that we can rebuild. We don't want your men and we don't ask much and it will all be returned to you.

"Your little brother, Finland, may quickly put his house in order again if you help him. The question is: Do we get an answer?"

The former Foreign Minister of Finland, whose address was radiocast in the United States over the Mutual System, said "neutrality in the future must be something real and moral."

Voroshiloff Line

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 18 (AP)—The newspaper Uusi Suomi said in a special dispatch from Moscow yesterday that the Russian Government would immediately begin construction of strong fortifications along the new frontier with Finland.

The fortifications are to be known as the Voroshiloff Line, after War Commissar Clement Voroshiloff, the dispatch said.

Nazis' Hands Off

BERLIN, March 15 (AP)—Germany, political quarters said today, has adopted a hands-off policy toward the proposed Finnish-Swedish-Norwegian defensive alliance.

"We see no reason for taking a stand toward this affair," they said. "The Scandinavian countries must retain full freedom to decide all questions immediately affecting themselves independent of foreign influence."

Baltic Neutrality

COPENHAGEN, March 18 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia issued a communiqué March 16 at the conclusion of a three-day meeting at Riga, Latvian Capital, emphasizing "the firm resolution of the Baltic States to stay outside of armed conflicts," according to advices received here.

'It's This Way, I Say'

Drawn by J. A. May

Ignore Campaign for Silence

There's no stopping them since they were admitted to the ranks of the British Air Ministry.

Britain's Second Air Army Flies With Acrobatic Ease

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This is a story about Britain's other air force—250,000 fully-fledged, expert fliers who could, if the need arose, take off from the roof of the smallest building, land with ease in anybody's back yard, travel unerringly through the darkest night without instruments, and produce a brand of acrobatics which would make a Curtiss Hawk look about as nimble as a barrage-balloon.

As for fuel-consumption, all these things can be done on a packet of birdseed for (though you are not supposed to have guessed it yet) these members of Britain's other air force are pigeons. Incidentally, they afford a sharp contrast of outline and outlook with the portly civilian members of the same family who pick up a living in public squares.

The streamlined, specially trained fliers of the National Pigeon Service—a corps under the direction (most appropriately) of the Air Ministry—are, so to speak, the emergency dispatch-riders of the air. Many are seconded for duty with the Royal Air Force, others are overseas with the armies in the field, and all have lofty traditions to uphold. Maybe you recollect that some of their predecessors were decorated for gallant service in the World War of 1914-1918.

Ordinarily, it is only the pouter pigeons who stick their chests out. But today the fliers of the National Pigeon Service, founded in May, 1939, can be pardoned for doing the same thing. Because, if pigeons wore caps, several would be considered to have put feathers in them during valuable flights with the R.A.F. during the present hostilities.

Two N.P.S. aces who have soared up into the headlines are friends of King George VI. Residing (very comfortably, thank you) in the royal loft at Sandringham in the piping times of peace, they found themselves drafted to the R.A.F. at the outbreak of war and engaged on reconnaissance patrol over the restless gray waters separating Britain from Somewhere-Else (Full Marks from Censor).

The pilot in their machine was brought down with such dramatic suddenness that he had no time to write to the folks back home about it. So he just left everything in the pigeons' hands. Or, rather, wings.

At the home base from which the airplane had started, duty officers had become anxious by the time two members of the N.P.S. planed down out of the skies and sideslipped neatly into the loft. They were our heroes. Although they had no written dispatch to hand over, their message was correctly understood. And the happy sequel was the rescue of the pigeons' pilot.

Just being a pigeon may be quite a simple business. Being a Royal Air Force pigeon, on the other hand, is a complicated one. It calls, indeed, for a special course of instruction.

First of all there has to be ground-training at the base, in order that the aerial messengers may become accustomed to the roar of airplane motors. Then they must be taken on air trips, schooled thus to fly without using their own wings. Lastly, but by no means leastly, they must be taught how to "bail out" without a parachute.

Even as the human flier, if forced to jump for it, must learn to make a slow count before pulling the rip-cord and opening out his parachute, so the feathered flier, in comparable circumstances, must learn not to spread his wings until clear of the slip-stream from the air-screws. A precipitate attempt to do such a thing renders him liable to be tossed beak-over-claws so fast and so often that it might take him some time to remember which day it is, let alone the way home.

Messages carried by the birds are written on extremely thin paper, folded very small into a light metal container clipped to the leg.

Like the regular airmen, pigeon couriers on service have both pay and leave. The former amounts to £5 a year, birdseed, and lodging (the first of which goes to the bird or birds' civilian owner) and leave depends on circumstances.

Air Training School Opens at Montreal

OTTAWA (AP)—Prof. Thomas R. Loudon of the University of Toronto will command the School of Aeronautical Engineering of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan at Montreal, Defense Minister Norman Rogers has announced.

The School opened March 18. It will train 36 officers who will be sent to various training schools and depots throughout the country.

Stamp Collecting Barred From Jews

BERLIN (AP)—Stamp collecting is taboo for Jews, so far as the German Post Office is concerned.

Stamp fanciers who have regularly received new German issues found specimens of the new Leipzig Fair stamps accompanied by a notice stating that hereafter no Jew will be entitled to this service for collectors.

Imprisonment of Priests Is Reported to Vatican

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Imprisonment of 45 Polish, Czech and Austrian priests in German concentration camps has been reported to Pope Pius, the Polish Embassy to the Vatican announced.

The Pope received the report before his conference last week end with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Clarifying Big Issues Of Russo-Finnish War

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 18—The conclusion of the Russo-Fininsh war permits one to speak more freely and clear up a number of missapprehensions about the Finnish situation which have been used to sow confusion among the people abroad.

Among a batch of recent American clippings I found views expressed that are apparently common in a certain section of American thought. They oppose sending aid for the women and children victims of the war.

False Premises

To begin with, the legal Government of Finland is referred to as the "Mannerheim Government," a label manufactured by Soviet Russia at the time that it set up the Kuusinen puppet Government at the border town of Terijoki to bolster the fiction that the attack on Finland was in reality a Finnish civil war and that Russia was presumably helping the liberation of the Finnish people.

Later the Kremlin rulers cast off this disguise and sent Otto Kuusinen packing.

Field Marshal Carl Gustaf Mannerheim has not been a member of the Government, which is a parliamentary coalition of representatives of the democratic political parties enjoying the confidence of the overwhelming majority of the Finnish electorate.

Called From Retirement

Moreover the veteran Field Marshal was summoned from retirement by popular demand to take command of the national forces when the danger of invasion arose last fall. From the outset he urged every effort to avoid war and it is reported to have been at his insistance that the present harsh peace terms were accepted.

Hints are thrown out that the influence of the "reactionary Allies" may have inspired the Finnish hostilities. From this it is deduced that Russia is fighting a defensive war.

Such an argument ignores the whole course of the negotiations between Russia and Finland before the war and the Russian provocation and invasion of Finland. It repeats the Soviet contentions that Finland presumably attacked Russia at the Allies' instigation.

"Not England's Tool"

Without analyzing the policies of England and France, which may be far from blameless in the Finnish question, especially in their failure to support Finland effectively, the very fact that Finland itself steadfastly, up to the last, refused to apply for Allied aid and sought to prevent its conflict with Russia from becoming a part of the general European war, disproves the claim that Finland was England's tool.

There is a tendency to suspect the British Government of being permeated with a subtle Fascism, but those who urge this point overlook the fact that Soviet Russia worked hand in glove with reactionary Germany, whose Fascism is not of the subtle variety, and that it was German diplomacy which delivered Finland finally into Russia's hands.

The example of Finland gives sufficient evidence that Soviet Russia, despite the democratic sheep's clothing of its one ticket Parliament, has joined the totalitarian wolf pack and is the bitter foe of everything that America would mean by liberty and democracy.

Return of Nixon to Cabinet Eases Politics in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario's Ship of State rides once more on a even keel following two days of violent tossing caused by Provincial Secretary Harry Nixon's jumping overboard.

Mr. Nixon's return to the Cabinet, as dramatic as his resignation, has spread oil on the heaving water and the likelihood is that any political news which is made for the next few weeks will have to come from the Federal campaign.

For following close upon the reconciliation with his chief aide, Premier Mitchell Hepburn announced that he would not appear on any platform during the Federal campaign. It is doubtful that this decision was one of the conditions upon which Mr. Nixon returned, for sources close to the Premier have indicated that it was not the feud with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King which caused the brief parting. It is more likely that the Ontario Premier feels that he has work to do in keeping his Provincial political house in order, and will devote his full energy to that task.

Personal Matter

The situation brought about by Mr. Nixon's abrupt resignation has, as far as can be seen, been re-arranged to the satisfaction of the two principals. The chances are that it was some personal matter in which the Premier and his Provincial Secretary did not see eye-to-eye. The result, however, can only be regarded as a triumph for the political sagacity and personal influence of the young Premier, who had no hesitation in saying that he did not welcome the task of running the Province's affairs without the aid of Mr. Nixon.

The brief period when the Provincial Secretary was out was filled with reported "trends" and even "portents." The downfall of the Hepburn regime was seen in the departure of the chief lieutenant and a general exodus from the Cabinet was predicted as the only possible climax to the event.

But whatever weakness there has been in the Provincial Liberal structure has been largely tightened up by the reconciliation. The remainder of the Cabinet gave its voluntary and full support to the Premier, and while there were murmurs of dissent from the ranks and even hints that the Premier should resign if he wanted to continue his vendetta against Mr. King the Ontario Liberal forces today present a more united front than they have for some time.

Victory for Premier

The incident certainly has not chastened the Premier, for whom it represented a victory over disunity in the Cabinet, but it may perhaps be productive of a certain amount of caution. Thus the prospect is that it will be comparatively easy for Mr. Hepburn's followers to be both Mackenzie King and Mitchell Hepburn Liberals from now until the time of the election.

He has reiterated his declaration that he leaves his followers free to take whatever part they care to in the campaign, and has made it clear that he will continue to exercise the right to criticize freely.

The Cabinet re-shuffle, which seemed in prospect at the time of the Nixon resignation, has been indefinitely postponed. There is no further talk of an election in the fall, and generally speaking, the Ontario political scene has settled down.

Won't Campaign for Manion

Any suggestion that the Ontario Premier will take an active part in the campaign on behalf of R. J. Manion has been removed by the Premier's assurance that he intends to stay close to his desk at Queen's Park. He feels vindicated and gratified by the investigator's report on the incident at the St. Thomas Air Training School of the Royal Canadian Air Force. The investigator found that there was a "walkout" of airmen, but there was no violence as Mr. Hepburn had charged. His charge, directed against the Federal Government and Defense Minister Norman Rogers' Department of Defense in particular, has been in part supported, he feels.

He continues to receive criticism over his banning of the March of Time record of Canada's war effort and the advertisements he has been running, at the Province's expense, to justify his decision. There is still criticism of the use of his office as Provincial Premier to make a base for attacks on the Federal Administration. But the events of the past week show that Mr. Hepburn still has the whip-hand at Queen's Park. He has not lost his touch for leadership and management, and while the Nixon incident was ludicrous in some respects it served to show that the volatile young Premier is still top man in Provincial politics. It served to show further that he has that main body of the Provincial Party behind him.

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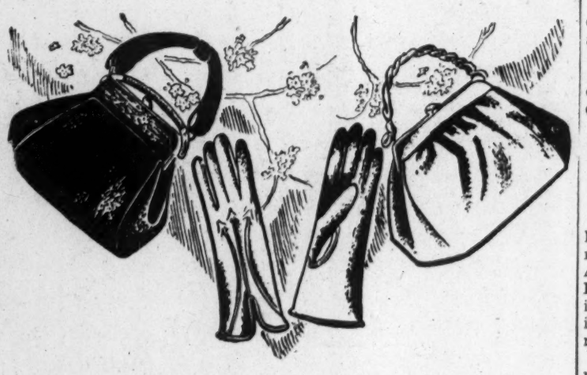

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Rumania Acts to 'Appease' Germany; Nazis Try to Block Allies in Balkans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 18—Rumania's surprising revival of the Iron Guard organization and the demobilization of certain land workers so as to increase agricultural production, leave observers here uncertain as to the extent these moves indicate increased impending German control of this country's affairs.

The arrival here of Dr. Karl Clodius, Germany's leading trade negotiator, with a large staff of technical experts, certainly gives every sign of increased German pressure.

[The Associated Press doubts on the reports of demobilization of Rumanian troops for purposes of work on the land, stating that the move had been opposed by the military leaders.]

More than 800 Iron Guardists have been released from concentration camps, and those who fled to Germany will be allowed to return here.

This is surprising since this organization was responsible for the assassination of two Rumanian premiers and was ruthlessly suppressed more than 12 months ago.

The Iron Guardists' pardon appears to have been granted merely upon their pledging adherence to the only political party permitted in this country, namely the National Renaissance Front, despite the fact that this latter organization declared its first duty to be the ruthless extermination of all Iron Guardists.

Nazi Pressure Seen

While certain circles see this change as a valuable and definite step toward national solidarity and a measure of internal appeasement through the composition of a long-standing and dangerous feud, others maintain that both the action and the time chosen for it reveal successful German pressure upon Bucharest.

It is significant that Premier George Tatarescu's radiocast March 17, while appealing for national unity and discipline, nevertheless contained no reference to reconciliation between the Government and its strongest enemy hitherto.

It also cannot be a mere chance that Madame Magda Lupescu, whose friendship for King Carol had raised considerable opposition in the country, should have left Bucharest, according to apparently reliable reports, two days before the King lifted the ban on the Iron Guards. It was this organization which campaigned against her for years, and in 1938 when there was a pro-Iron Guard Government, she also left the country.

The fact too that Max Auschnitt, a very wealthy armament industrialist and a noted protagonist of Anglo-Rumanian co-operation, should recently have been imprisoned, is attributed to pro-Nazi and anti-Semite pressure.

Supported by Reich

Germany's earlier support of the Iron Guard is no secret, nor the fact that the Third Reich has long hoped, by its aid and by the Disintegrating influence of the German minority in Transylvania, to obtain a footing in Rumania.

In addition it might be pointed out that Reichführer Adolf Hitler greatly resented the shooting, "while he was trying to escape," of Corneliu Codreanu, former Iron Guardist leader, especially as this act occurred within a short time after King Carol had visited the Führer.

The fact that no Iron Guard member has yet been admitted into the Rumanian Cabinet—a demand which the Germans put forward according to certain reports—indicates that Rumania realizes that such action would be simply a repetition of German methods in Austria, where the introduction of Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart into the Austrian Cabinet gave the first official opening for Nazi participation in the Government.

King Carol is accepted by his people as a very astute ruler, and he has brought the country out of many complicated situations during the past ten years, but it is generally agreed that it will require all his abilities to prevent Herr Hitler finding an excuse for greater interference in this country if he so desires.

Food Actually Needed

Regarding Rumania's recent reported decision to increase agricultural production by demobilization of certain land workers, the actual position is that the enforced neglect of normal agricultural operations has been threatening to jeopardize even the internal requirements of the country itself, and of those products that should be sent to Germany under existing treaties.

Hence, to obviate provoking a disgruntled Reich, Rumania is said to have taken the most urgent measures to fulfill its contract and the only sacrifice that Rumanians will incur will be two meatless days weekly in order to maintain sufficient livestock for field work.

Specialized agricultural workers who are not demobilized will, it is stated, work on Sundays and holidays. Meanwhile, frontier fortification work, as well as the present disposition of the general mass of the troops continues unaffected.

Opinion regarding such measures is divided, some persons interpreting them as really a shrewd Rumanian move to take the wind out of the German sails, and in no sense a "selling out" to the Reich.

Others, less optimistically, wonder whether Rumanian astuteness, if it is such, will be able to overcome Germany's ambitions and its war needs in Southeast Europe.

Hungary Concerned Over Nazi Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome, March 18

Reports reaching Rome direct from Hungary today state that Hungary is greatly concerned at the strong German pressure on Rumania to accept the German plan of protection, including economic arrangements which are said to include Italy.

Such pressure, if successful, would greatly dampen Hungarian revisionist hopes and it is reported that Hungary's Premier Count Paul Teleki is hastening to Italy tomorrow to plead assistance in blocking the project.

Rumania 'United'

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 18 (AP)—Premier George Tartarescu told Rumania yesterday that "no sacrifice is too great" to keep the Rumanian Army at war strength and to meet the 30,000,000,000 lei ($165,000,000) annual budget.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 18—The peace in Finland having rendered Germany secure for a time against possibilities of an Allied move through Scandinavia which, by threatening the Reich's vital sources of iron ore supply, would have compelled it to extend the theater of war in that region, Nazi diplomacy is now busy endeavoring to forestall a similar move in southeastern Europe.

For some weeks there have been reports of preparations for a combined Allied-Turkish move against the Russian oil line running from Baku, on the western shore of the Caspian Sea, to Batum on the eastern coast of the Black Sea.

Shipments of this oil to the Reich started recently, most of it being conveyed across the Black Sea in Italian tankers to the Bulgarian port of Varna and the Rumanian port of Constanta.

It is feared here that if the Allies succeeded in cutting off this important source of supply, they might then attempt pressure on Rumania to compel it to cease further shipments to Germany, in which case the Germans might be compelled to take military action to safeguard Rumanian sources.

Finland an Object Lesson

Various diplomatic moves are being made by Germany therefore to line up Rumania and Turkey.

The German press in the last few days has been busy holding up Finland as an object lesson to the Southeastern European states and there has been speculation as to whether, in view of Finland's fate, Turkey would not return to its former policy of co-operation with the Soviet Union.

Had the Finnish war continued, and had the Allies moved simultaneously on the Batum region, Russia would have been placed in a serious position. Not only are the Baku oilfields its principal source of oil supply, upon which its motorized army is largely dependent, but any threat against these fields would have obliged it to extend the war to a second front—a front far distant from Moscow not readily accessible to troops and supplies.

The Finnish peace, however, releases the Russian Army from further action in the North and enables it to concentrate attention on the defense of Baku. Hence it is bound to have a considerable effect upon future policies of Turkey and Rumania, especially the latter.

Turkey Strong

For while Turkey, with an excellent army, supported by the Allied fleet, is unlikely to be frightened by Russian threats, Rumania's position is different. The old question of Bessarabia which it obtained from Russia after the World War, has been a constant source of anxiety for it.

This is one of the reasons why Rumanian foreign policy has been oriented recently toward Italy.

It is generally considered here that one of the matters discussed by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in his recent talks with Premier Benito Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano in Rome was the signing of a Russo-Rumanian nonaggression pact and that Italy's good offices were solicited in this respect.

Whether Rumania could or would refuse such a pact, if combined with pressure from Russia, Germany, and Italy seems questionable.

Situated as it is, far from the Allied countries and with little hope of Allied aid, which is largely dependent upon Italy's readiness to let it pass freely through the Mediterranean it is believed here that Rumania is scarcely in a position to resist.

In Position to Resist

The case of Turkey is different. With large Allied forces concentrated in Syria and Palestine capable of reinforcing it at short notice, it is in a position to resist Russo-German pressure. It is doubtful whether Russia could seriously threaten the Dardanelles. For one thing, her Black Sea fleet is comparatively weak, except for submarines, while the Allies have strong naval forces in the Mediterranean. Moreover, a Russian attempt to invade Turkey through the Caucausus could easily be staved off because of the difficult nature of the terrain.

Hence it seems unlikely that the Turks will be persuaded to return to their old policy of co-operation with the Soviet, especially since they have given their pledge to the Allies—they pride themselves on keeping engagements.

Focus on Turkey

BERLIN, March 18 (AP)—German and Italian diplomacy seems to be directed at neutralizing British and French influence in Turkey. Both Berlin and Rome are said to feel that they would profit by appeasement in the Balkans, and conversely that trouble anywhere in the Balkans might bring a general conflagration to Southeastern Europe.

Official circles in Berlin viewed with satisfaction recent utterances of Premier Bogdan Philoff of Bulgaria, which, they said, indicated that country's intention to preserve its neutral status.

With the Russian assurances of nonaggression with regard to Rumania in his pocket, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was able to point out to Premier Benito Mussolini that conclusion of the Russo-Finnish war marks an end to the principal source of irritation between Italy and Russia, according to well-informed Berlin political circles.

It is recognized here that the Italian people definitely sympathized with the Finns. To have tried to intensify trade relations between Italy and Soviet Russia during the northern conflict would have been extremely unpopular.

Now, however, as seen through German eyes, the road is open to better Russian-Italian commercial relations.

Spain, according to advices received here, was torn between gratitude for German help during the Spanish Civil War and regret that relations between Germany and the Vatican left much to be desired.

Herr von Ribbentrop, it is known, asked on his own initiative—with Reichsfuhrer Adolf Hitler's approval—for an audience with the Pope.

This gesture, and the fact that the Pope and the German statesman had a long talk, appear to have made a deep impression on Spain, so far as can be judged here, and German-Spanish friendship received a new fillip thereby.

Moreover, any Spanish claims to Gibraltar will meet the fullest support in Germany.

Anzacs Delve Into Romance of Egypt

Wide World

The Sphinx and the Desert Transporter Seen at Close Hand

Members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, which arrived in Egypt recently with a contingent of Australian troops, rest in front of the Sphinx as the guide tells them of the history of the land of the Nile. In the lower picture one of the New Zealanders seems to be having a hard time keeping his balance as the driver gives the camel the "going up" signal. Pictures were passed by the British censor.

Indian Workers Are Cool To One-Day Strike Call

BOMBAY, March 18 (AP)—The Provincial Trades Union Congress's call for a one-day shutdown of shops and factories got only a half-hearted response today.

The demonstration was to protest the arrest of three textile strike organizers.

Official Records Are Best Sellers In British Isles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sales records, the barometer of public taste in reading matter, suggest that the literary weather is set fairest on the works of Whitehall.

Best sellers on British bookstalls since last September have been those official versions of very modern history, the British Government's Blue Book on the months before war, and the English translation of the French Yellow Book.

While the perusal of Government publications usually extends only as far as a limited circle of experts and journalists, these books have broken records. The English version of the French Yellow Book sold a first edition of 10,000 copies in a week.

Britain's own Blue Book hit the 500,000 mark in three months and has been translated into 13 foreign languages, including Serbian, Yiddish, and Chinese.

Queen Mary Aids Poor Boys' College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Clubland, London's "University" for the youth of the crowded East End, threatened with collapse as a result of the war, has been helped to keep open through the action of Queen Mary, the Queen Mother.

This famous Temple of Youth was opened by Queen Mary only last year. Now, in war time when it is most needed, it has been in danger of closing down through lack of funds. Hearing of this, Queen Mary has sent a generous contribution. The letter received at Clubland reads:

"Her Majesty hopes you will be able to carry on with your work for the 14 to 18 year olds who are in such urgent need of centres such as Clubland.

"Her Majestry sends you a contribution and would gladly have visited your Temple of Youth had she been in London."

Japanese to Return Property Of Chinese Loyal to Wang

NANKING, March 18 (AP)—The Japanese Army, setting the stage for establishment of its much-discussed new Chinese puppet regime, today promised to return confiscated Chinese property to all who vow allegiance to the Japanese-supported Central Government.

A proclamation by Lieut.-Gen. Susumu Fujita, commander of the Shanghai area, declared the Army would gradually surrender Chinese property to Wang Ching-wei, dissident former Premier of China, who is slated to head the new government.

The proclamation was a curtain-raiser for the final scenes of the Army's Government drama which has been underway for many months.

Mr. Wang is in Nanking for a meeting of his "orthodox" Kuomintang—Government Party opposed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang Party—in a three-day session starting tomorrow.

Representatives of the Nanking and Peiping Japanese-dominated regimes are scheduled to announce their incorporation into a central government which then would proclaim its intention of maintaining peaceful relations with Japan.

Delegates from Peiping arrived by plane accompanied by their Japanese sponsor, Lieut.-Gen. Susumu Morioka.

'North American Way' Hailed

OTTAWA (CP)—Evolution of Canadian-United States relations over the decades has provided the world with the best example of the constructive and peaceful processes of democracy, James H. R. Cromwell, new American Minister to Canada, told the Canadian Club recently.

"The North American way, when serious problems develop has been to discuss them in a friendly spirit, to seek agreement by negotiation or to settle them by reference to a commission," he said.

In this record of amicable negotiation between countries the Minister saw some hope for international postwar adjustment on a world-wide basis.

"Let us never forget," he declared, "that sometime the moment for peace and reconstruction will arrive. When that time does come, let us hope that the spirit which has kept alive the North American way will serve as an inspiration for the organization of a just and enduring peace for all the world."

Friendship between the United States and Canada has flourished, he said, in a spirit of mutual tolerance and sympathy as well as never failing patience in settling any differences that arose.

"Along our famed undefended border," continued Mr. Cromwell, "there have been incidents which on other continents might have precipitated a disaster. In our case, however, the solution of such problems constantly re-emphasize the value of the good neighbor role played by our two nations.

"Today, as always, our great boundary line still remains the living example of how two great peoples can thrive independently and amicably together.

"It is the proof that nations can be neighbors without crowding their borders with paraphernalia of war."

Holy Land Awaits Easter in Peace

JERUSALEM, March 18 (AP)—An atmosphere of peace—undisturbed by racial strife for the first time in four years—marked the opening of pre-Easter week in the Holy Land.

With hundreds of pilgrims assembled, the historic procession took place in vivid contrast to the days when Arab-Jewish disputes had punctuated the observances.

The halting of outbreaks followed Britain's decision to set up an Arab State in Palestine with the Jews as a permanent minority—a policy which resulted in vigorous protests, but at the same time brought a decision to refrain from embarrassment of the Allies during the period of the war.

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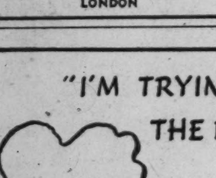
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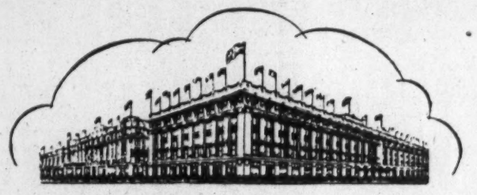
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France Tensely Awaits Crucial War Decisions

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 18—An atmosphere of tense expectancy pervades political circles here as France enters a week which will almost certainly witness important decisions on questions of international and internal policy.

These decisions will be no less important if they are negative, and negation remains the dominant note here regarding the suggestions of a "compromise peace" which, according to French opinion, would recognize that Germany won the war.

Two overshadowing questions which seem destined for early decision are the peace offensive, which seems indicated by the climactic meeting of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini, and the generally recognized prospect of a drastic shake-up of the present French Cabinet.

Premature Peace Opposed

Articulate French opinion has no patience with the idea of what is called here a premature peace. It is argued that such a peace, leaving Germany the master in Eastern Europe, would be equivalent to complete military defeat. It would involve a shock to national morale much greater than Munich, which was, formally at least, a negotiated settlement.

It is frankly recognized here that the outward and spectacular victories so far have gone to Germany, but it is hoped and believed that such necessarily invisible factors as the blockade and the building up of Anglo-French air and mechanized strength are achieving a shift in the balance of forces in favor of the Allies.

There is certainly no disposition among present French political and military leaders to abandon their frequently announced war objectives before there is even any trial of strength on the Western Front.

One should not imagine there is no furtive appeasement sentiment in France. It exists in two political extremities, the extreme Left and the extreme Right.

Communists—frequently subject to arrest, 44 of their Chamber of Deputies going on trial March 20, most probably behind closed doors—carry on antiwar propaganda through the distribution of leaflets in factories and workers' quarters.

Conservatives See Bolshevism

On the other extreme, there are the French Conservatives, who fear Bolshevism as the result of a prolonged war, regardless of the issue, and whose scepticism about the possibility of checking Germany in Eastern Europe has not diminished as the result of recent events. However, there is no indication that these views find sympathy in Government circles.

There is some expressed disappointment in political circles here that Sumner Welles' visit coincided with such a moral and diplomatic setback to the Anglo-French cause as Finnish capitulation under German pressure.

It is assumed, Premier Mussolini is using all his influence on behalf of a compromise peace. But certain phrases in President Roosevelt's message to the Christian communions, stating that no true peace is possible if small nations must live in fear of powerful neighbors and if tribute must be paid as guaranty against invasion, are hailed here as indicating the United States will not lend itself to a compromise peace move.

Reorganization of Cabinet

Meanwhile the freedom with which the problem of reorganization of the French Cabinet is canvassed indicates that definite aid in the development of this field is probably a matter of the near future. Rumors of Cabinet reorganization have cropped up several times, but this time action seems probable.

Between the two possibilities, that Premier Edouard Daladier might extend the Cabinet to include Socialists and some Rightist groupings not represented in the present Cabinet, and that of a small war Cabinet permitting greater speed of decision and more concentration of authority and responsibility, the second seems the more probable.

It is also highly probable that the Premier, who is working under terrific strain with the combined offices of Premier, War Minister, and Foreign Minister, will appoint some outstanding personality as Foreign Minister.

The Finnish fiasco has aroused general questioning whether the conduct of the war is being prosecuted with the requisite energy and efficiency. A prelude to the reorganization of the Cabinet will probably be one or several secret sessions of the Chamber of Deputies, in which such questions as Allied failure to intervene in Finland, French relations with Italy, and military and diplomatic preparations against German and Soviet penetration of the Balkans and the Near East will probably be discussed.

Personalities, Not Parties

There is a general disposition to demand a war Cabinet, based on personalities rather than political affiliations, and the phrase, a "Cabinet of national safety," recalling the stern and heroic days of revolutionary France, is often heard.

Premier Daladier remains personally popular, but it is believed in some circles he undertook too much work to carry out it all efficiently. Although a simple and unaffected man, he has become almost inaccessible because of the immense burden of work in his various departments, and it is generally hoped he will succeed in establishing a new team of collaborations, which will give him more time to lead the country, relieving him of some details of administration in his various departments.

National Peril Seen in States

Continued from Page 1

and taxes which by their very absence of uniformity, cause unnecessary hardships and inconvenience," he said. "While one or two groups in a state may temporarily benefit, the whole citizenry ultimately suffers, and in many cases the law acts as a boomerang—injuring those whom it is designed to help."

"One trade barrier is of little importance to the national economy, but 1,000 are a matter of grave concern. Of most significance therefore, are their cumulative aspects, particularly when we find that a trade barrier if successful in protecting a local market, may first suggest itself for adoption by other States and secondly lead to retaliation by other states."

Mr. Bane recalled how one State first decided to use only building material produced within its own borders for construction of public buildings. "Now a score of States do likewise," he said. Another State decided to use only its own coal, and "other States immediately followed suit." In the same way, witness continued, "buy-at-home" programs spring up.

States producing citrus fruits, cottonseed oil, varieties of alcoholic beverages and dozens of other products, have imposed trade barriers to protect their own industries, witness said. Fortunately, Mr. Bane continued, the public has already been warned of the dangers inherent in the situation, and in 1939 there was practically no new legislation of this sort added and some laws were repealed.

"The trend toward further economic isolation among the States has been stopped for the time being. A beginning and a good beginning has been made in our common effort to re-establish a free trade area throughout the United States."

Dr. Melder who followed, likened the interstate barriers to those found in troubled Europe where the self-sufficiency policy has produced conditions of "economic insanity," he declared. Until recently "the internal market in the United States was the largest free market in the world." To throw this advantage away by internal restrictions is to make commercial warfare, he said. "Only lowered standards of living can result."

Dr. Melder declared that "a small favored group gains by such measures while the mass of the citizenry loses. The very measures taken to produce prosperity for a few would destroy for all time to come what meager hopes of prosperity the remainder of the population might have had; and that is the sinister thing about all trade barriers, internal or external—they seem to be what they aren't.

"They are looked upon as prosperity bringing measures when, in reality, they are prosperity destroying in their effects. They tend to destroy prosperity for nearly everybody—producers and consumers alike—except for a few specially protected groups whom they aid at the expense of all the rest."

He added:

"I believe we have gone far enough along the road of state and local autarchy to seriously menace national prosperity if all other conditions were favorable."

Mr. Martin gave an elaborate synopsis of specific trade barriers, ranging from citrus fruits to taxes on trucks. One small item noted dealt with eggs. No matter how fresh the egg, it cannot be sold as "fresh" if laid outside the state lines of Georgia, Florida, and Arizona, he said.

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Duce and Hitler Talk Secretly; Reds in Axis?

Continued from Page 1

conflict for the present. More intensive bargaining than heretofore has become the order of the day.

Anglo-Italian Issues

The issue between Italy and Britain, which focused on supply of coal and payments therefore a fortnight ago, has developed into more of a political matter than the dispute showed in its preliminary stages.

This is not to say that if the Allies finally decided to develop an Eastern Front and found the means of doing so, which is not easy, Italy would necessarily taken an openly hostile position for its cherished position of independence and nonbelligerency.

Nor is Italy anxious in the end to be committed to any uncomfortably close relations with Russia. It simply is a fact that no such irrevocable step is yet in question in today's task keeping the war out of the Mediterranean. If the conflict comes then Italy's actual relation to it will be another matter for decision another day.

Bargaining Bases Sought

There has so far been no open effort on the part of Italian political circles to warn Britain directly against a war which would involve the Mediterranean.

Nor has there been any forthright statement that a decision by the Allies to refrain from a war in "Mussolini's Sea" would assist Italy in remaining uncommitted in regard to Central Europe.

Nevertheless it is presumed that the delivacies of Italy's position are clearly open facts for the Allies to read, and Italian steps in disapproval of any Allied entry in force onto the Near Eastern scene would be taken for granted. Moreover, it is presumed that now is the logical time for an Axis demonstration of solidarity for bargaining purposes.

It was noted with interest that Italian correspondents, reporting the partial demobilization in Rumania last week, suggested that Germany has very likely given guarantees of Russia's good behavior. But there is no discussion of the reports from other sources in Rumania questioning the long-term value of such guarantees. The Italian press busily quotes a number of foreign suggestions to the effect that Germany is seeking a far-reaching understanding between Italy, Germany, and Russia. There are hints of pacts between Russia and Rumania. There also is talk that Russia, Turkey, and Italy might be embraced in a general plan to include new economic treaties.

With respect to these suggestions Il Telegrafo, which is close to Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, made the following thought-provoking remark:

"English commercial circles have begun to be cruelly disturbed by the noteworthy improvement which has swiftly come about in Italo-American relations since the arrival of Mr. Welles, and which Italo-Russian relations are about to undergo."

Clearly, many of these suggestions have but little substance behind them. But they show the sort of smoke-screens that seem advantageous to the Italian position.

Dictators Meet

BRENNERO, Italy, March 18 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini conferred for two and a half hours in a railway car in the historic Brenner Pass today.

Meeting in a snowstorm at this supposedly impregnable border between Italy and former Austria—once the gateway of Teutonic invasion—the two statesmen held a talk arranged suddenly.

With the briefest ceremony Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini began their talk immediately after meeting. Il Duce's son-in-law and Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, entered the special car with their chiefs, and the four went into a closed compartment, where curtains were quickly drawn.

The train stood on the siding just within Italian territory. The long platform was kept clear and so was a space for some distance around the station, from which are visible the barrier gates between Italy and Germany. This was the frontier which Reichsführer Hitler made common with Italy with the annexation of Austria in March, 1938.

Only a few provincial, military, and civil authorities were at the station for the meeting.

As Premier Mussolini and Count Ciano alighted from their train buglers of the honor guard sounded attention while a battalion of Alpine troops presented arms. Il Duce passed the guard in review and then stood with members of his party under the platform roof until the arrival of Herr Hitler's train 45 minutes later.

While a military band played German and Italian anthems, Premier Mussolini stepped forward to exchange cordial salutes and effusive handshakes with Reichsführer Hitler. Count Ciano greeted Herr von Ribbentrop and other members of the German Party.

Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini then quickly reviewed the guard and strode to Il Duce's car on a near-by track.

Herr Hitler started back to Berlin almost immediately after the talk and Signor Mussolini left for Rome 15 minutes after his guest departed.

Both were homeward bound within four hours after their arrival for the mysterious meeting at Brennero.

Returning Dancers

Mia Slavenska and Yura Zoritch

In "Bogatyri," production of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, which on March 26 opens a two-weeks return engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

Schedule Revised By Ballet Russe

NEW YORK, March 18—The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo has revised its schedule for the two-weeks return engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning March 26. Fokine's "les Elfes" has been dropped. Massine's "Boutique Fantasque" and "St. Francis" will have one performance each.

The full schedule is as follows:

March 26—"Swan Lake," "Bacchanale," "Spectre de la Rose," "Gaite Parisienne."
March 27—"Les Sylphides," "Bogatyri," "Afternoon of a Faun," "Capriccio Espagnol."
March 28—(Matinee) "Coppelia," "Blue Bird," "Beau Danube." (Evening) "Swan Lake," "Bogatyri," "Gaite Parisienne." (This performance has been taken over as a benefit for Polish War Relief.)
March 29—"Rouge et Noir," "Bacchanale," "Spectre de la Rose," "Ghost Town."
March 30—(Matinee) "Giselle," "Blue Bird," "Prince Igor." (Evening) "Les Sylphides," "Petrushka," "Blue Bird," "Prince Igor."
March 31 (Matinee) "Swan Lake," "Scheherazade," "Ghost Town." (Evening) "Rouge et Noir," "Bacchanale," "Afternoon of a Faun," "Gaite Parisienne."
April 1—"Boutique Fantasque," "Scheherazade," "Spectre de la Rose," "Beau Danube."
April 2—"St. Francis," "Coppelia."
April 3—(Matinee) "Swan Lake," "Bacchanale," "Igrouchki," "Gaite Parisienne." (Evening) "Giselle," "Bacchanale," "Prince Igor."
April 4—"Coppelia," "Afternoon of a Faun," "Capriccio Espagnol."
April 5—"Les Sylphides," "Scheherazade," "Spectre de la Rose," "Gaite Parisienne."
April 6—(Matinee) "Les Sylphides," "Petrushka," "Blue Bird," "Prince Igor." (Evening) "Rouge et Noir," "Bogatyri," "Bacchanale," "Capriccio Espagnol."
April 7—"Swan Lake," "Rouge et Noir," "Bacchanale," "Capriccio Espagnol."

Allies Welcome Peace Basis Voiced in Roosevelt Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Today's first Christian need in saving civilization from ruin is for a "radical renewal in the life of every individual," achievable only by turning to the truths of the New Testament, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, in a radio broadcast relayed from The Hague, declared March 16 as 30,000,000 North American Protestants joined in tribute to their foreign mission services and rededication of their influence for peace and understanding among men.

"May mankind learn to see through the eyes of Christ," the Netherlands Queen said, "and by so doing overcome all ideas, sentiments and conditions that keep men at present so widely apart from each other and which when exposed to the light of the spirit of Christ appear to have no right of existence as cause of separation."

A message from President Roosevelt, and convocation luncheons held in scores of American cities were accompanied in New York by a central Christian Foreign Service luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

General sponsor is the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, a co-operative missionary council for churches and societies in the United States and Canada, supporting 10,000 missionaries in all quarters of the globe.

"The existence of a world-wide, unbreakable Christian fellowship which transcends all barriers of nationality and race and which will ultimately triumph over the prevailing misunderstanding, bitterness and strife, is the most hopeful fact in the world today," Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the International Missionary Council, told the New York audience. His statement was read by the Rev. Leslie Bates Moss.

"Missionary service is the application of the love of Christ to all of our human relationships," the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, declared. "Was there ever a time," he asked, "when the need was greater for spreading this Gospel of love to the uttermost parts of the earth?"

Answering the question, "What are foreign missions accomplishing today?" Dr. Charles R. Watson, President of the American University in Cairo, Egypt, declared that China's recent experiences have revealed to China for the first time that the Christian church and Christian missionaries are not foreign and alien elements in the life of the nation, but incarnations of the love of God "going about doing good."

The gospel of foreign missions is constantly asserting the basic unity of the human race, Dr. Watson declared, adding that in Egypt, India, Palestine and Africa, where German missions and Germans have come under the disabilities of enemy agencies, it is the missionaries of the hostile countries that have come to their help.

As new nations, Syria, Irak, Turkey and China pass through dynamic days of development, attaining a new nationalism, great importance must be attached to any movement within their bounds that can co-operate with this growth and guide it along lines that are wholesome and true, he declared.

"In the face of a world-wide materialism, foreign missions are today awakening the spiritual natures of men," he added. "They are making God known to men as a God of love, who is accessible to every individual for help, for guidance, for cleansing and for moral undergirding."

Turks in Parley

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Great Britain, France and Turkey are consulting on the form of aid the western powers would give their eastern ally in event it became involved in hostilities, Foreign Undersecretary R. A. Butler told the House of Commons today.

Asked whether a comprehensive plan existed for immediate military aid to Turkey if "its integrity should be threatened or if it becomes expedient for it to go to the aid of a neighboring state," Mr. Butler replied:

"Great Britain and France are bound by article one of their treaty of mutual assistance with Turkey to give Turkey all the aid and assurance in their power in the event of its being involved in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression by that power against Turkey. The form that assistance should take has been and is the subject of consultation between the three governments."

Time Not Ripe

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—The British Government has turned down a suggestion that it ask the League of Nations to set up a neutral commission to examine responsible proposals for peace in the European conflict.

The suggestion was made by Arthur Woodburn, Labor, in the Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, rejected it, declaring Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax "is not convinced" that adoption of the proposal "would be best in the present circumstances."

Lehman in Air Appeal To Preserve the 'Met'

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18 (AP)—Governor Lehman has asked the public to contribute immediately and "as generously as possible" to preserve the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.

His plea was broadcast (NBC) during the Opera's radio presentation of "Faust" Saturday.

"We demand today and enjoy a rich cultural existence and not merely a comfortable material existence," the Governor said. "This sacred heritage, which has been acquired over a course of many generations, is one which we are in duty bound to preserve and enlarge for the generations to come."

"Everyone who feels, as I do, that the Metropolitan Opera fills an important part in his or her life must come to its rescue now. . . ." he added.

Scapa Raid Stirs British Criticism

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Germany's boldest aerial stroke of the war, a one hour and 25-minute raid by 14 Heinkel bombers on the Scapa Flow naval anchorage, led today to criticism of the Government for "leisurely" leaving the military initiative to the enemy.

The German raid in the evening of March 16 brought the war's first civilian casualties and the announcement that an unidentified British battleship had been hit, with only minor damage. One raider was reported to have been shot down.

One cottager was killed and seven other civilians—including two women—were wounded. Seven naval men were listed as casualties also, but the Admiralty did not specify whether they were killed or wounded.

More than 100 high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped by the raiders.

The raid was the first on Scapa Flow since the battleship Iron Duke was hit and damaged by a German air raider on Oct. 17. Four days previously the battleship Royal Oak was sunk there by a German submarine. "Our best strategic base" was thereafter abandoned as a fleet station, according to Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

While the British stated that few of the enemy dared to brave Scapa Flow defenses but "were content to kill and wound civilians in a small village (Bridge of Waith) five or six miles from the harbor," German announcements claimed three battleships and one cruiser were "severely damaged" and that two other naval vessels sustained "probable" damage.

The German version reported that Scapa Flow and near-by flying fields at Stromness, Earth House, and Kirkwall were successfully attacked and that the Nazi bombing squadron returned without losses.

In reporting its foray against German patrol vessels between the islands of Borkum and Helgoland, the British Air Ministry said their planes had staggered one enemy craft with a salvo of bombs. The vessel was described as being "partially lifted out of the water" by the force of the explosions. All British raiders were said to have returned to their bases safely.

German dispatches stated that the 42,100-ton British battle cruiser Hood and the 32,000-ton battle-cruisers Renown and Repulse were believed to have been anchored at Scapa Flow when the bombers raided the anchorage.

Not Sure of Ships

The German fliers said they could not be sure what ships they hit with their bombs because it was virtually impossible to read the names from the air.

Allies Hint Shift of War Away From the Western Front

Continued from Page 1

two dictators constitutes the latest development.

In Paris revision of the Cabinet with a view to setting up a Ministry capable of putting more drive and initiative into the Allied conduct of the war is generally assumed to be imminent.

In London talk of a small energetic Cabinet—possibly with Mr. Neville Chamberlain still as Prime Minister, but perhaps under Viscount Halifax but in either case with Mr. Winston Churchill as general defense chief and spokesman in the House of Commons—has now emerged from "conversation in the clubs" stage and become an almost accepted thing in well-informed political circles. Only the question, when? remains unanswered.

Public and Press Aroused

What is certain is that both in Paris and London the press and public are voicing ever more emphatically the swelling conviction that more decision and more direct action, on the home and diplomatic fronts, as well as in the military sphere, must characterize the policy of the Allied Governments if Herr Hitler's high-pressure diplomatic drive is to be checked and successfully countered.

There is not the slightest doubt that official quarters here are gravely concerned over this aspect of the situation. There is good reason to believe, for instance, that the British Government had wind of an early development between Italy and Germany, though the exact nature of this was unknown.

The deal between Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler under which Italy's diplomatic support is regained for the Axis in return for Yugoslavia as an Italian "sphere of influence" in the Balkans is generally thought to be the most likely basis upon which the consultations between the two dictators are proceeding.

Encouraged by Roosevelt's Words

There are, however, several signs—such as the postponement of Mr. Sumner Welles' departure until the result of the Hitler-Mussolini talks is known—that out of the meeting of the dictators will come peace proposals for which Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler hope to enlist the support of Pope Pius, or Mr. Welles, and through him of President Roosevelt.

The feeling here, however, is that cold water has been thrown on this program in advance by President Roosevelt's peace speech on March 16 in which he made it clear that the American Administration had no intention of sponsoring a "phony peace."

The President's statement has greatly heartened public opinion here which was becoming somewhat disquieted at persistent reports from Rome that Signor Mussolini had won Mr. Welles over to the dictatorial preference for a compromise peace.

It can be restated on the highest authority that no peace terms would be considered in London and Paris that left Germany to profit by the fruits of aggression and that did not definitely remove the menace of Hitlerian militarism from Europe. In Government circles confidence is expressed that this unwavering refusal to accept a patched-up truce, however attractively disguised, was thoroughly understood by Mr. Welles.

Nevertheless the Hitler-Mussolini meeting is felt here to sound a warning pointing to the need of a more vigorous policy on the part of the Allied Governments so as to wrest the diplomatic if not the military initiative from Herr Hitler who seems to have seized it after the Allied reverse in Finland.

Coupled with the week-end air raid on Scapa Flow which appears to have been on a somewhat larger scale than previous attacks, the Hitler-Mussolini move has thus given force to the feeling here as well as in France that a bolder government, capable of taking a stronger line, ought to be organized. Yet it is necessary to emphasize that so far there is little or no indication that Prime Minister Chamberlain is prepared to step down or that the current political discontent is deep enough as yet to unseat him. The situation therefore is still in a state of flux.

The speed with which it develops and the course it is likely to take clearly depends less on the internal political position than on repercussions of such international developments as the meeting between Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler.

President Lists Peace Bases

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address from the White House March 16 in connection with the Christian foreign service convocation follows:

Before the advent of the Christian era, messengers and missionaries had traveled throughout the known world—they were commonly traders or soldiers seeking advantage for themselves, or agents of conquerors carrying notice of invasion to come.

When the apostles and disciples of Christ crossed into Macedonia and visited one after another the countries of the western world, they wrote a new chapter in human relations—for they carried for the first time a message of brotherhood, of faith and good will and peace among men.

Since those days the ideal of a peaceful world brotherhood has made glorious advances—for that ideal is not confined to the followers of the Christian faith but has been accepted as a part of the philosophy of other great religions—some of them older than Christianity and some more recent.

Many Reverses Overcome

But the advance has not been in a straight line. It has met with serious reverses which have taken years and even centuries to offset. Nomad tribes from eastern Europe and western Asia required centuries of assimilation before they could understand the gospel of brotherhood. The early feudal days set castle against castle in thousands of tiny wars and slaughters and slavery which ended only in the setting up of governments able to maintain peace within their borders.

Today we seem more to be in a temporary era where organized force is seeking to divide men and nations from one another. That is why it is right and proper to call together the representatives of the great religious bodies which seek not to divide but to unite men and nations in the old message of brotherhood and good will.

In dark days of the past that ideal has been saved in the long run by splendid efforts to maintain it in the minds and hearts of the average citizens in all nations.

Today we seek a moral basis for peace. It cannot be a real peace if it fails to recognize brotherhood. It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression, or starvation, or cruelty, or human life dominated by armed camps. It cannot be a sound peace if small nations must live in fear of powerful neighbors. It cannot be a moral peace if freedom from invasion is sold for tribute. It cannot be an intelligent peace if it denies free passage to that knowledge of those ideals which permit men to find common ground. It cannot be a righteous peace if worship of God is denied.

On these fundamentals the world did not have a true peace in those years between the ending of the World War and the beginning of present wars.

The band of missionaries whom you now meet to honor understood this well. They permitted no threat to the integrity or the institutions of the nations in which they worked. They sought to promote an international order based on human justice.

Victorious Over Force

The active search for peace which the early Christians preached meant meeting and overcoming those forces in the world which had set themselves against the brotherhood of man and which denied the equality of souls before the throne of God. In those olden days they faced apparently unconquerable force—and yet were victorious.

I offer my greetings to you as a congregation of faith, in the certainty that you will help to keep alive that spirit of kindliness and faith which is the essence of civilization. I am confident of your ultimate triumph; for the ideals of justice, kindness, brotherhood, and faith cannot die. These are the highest of human ideals. They will be defended and maintained. In their victory the whole world stands to gain; and the fruit of it is peace.

Mine Losses Rise

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—A new upswing in German mine warfare claimed the 2,248-ton Netherlands collier Sint Annaland yesterday after previously destroying two British naval trawlers and several merchant ships.

The Sint Annaland had figured in sea war before, having been bombed and machine-gunned by German warplanes March 1 off the British coast.

The trawlers sunk March 16 were the Peridot and Maida, both by mines. The commander and five crewmen of the Maida were believed lost. The crew of the Peridot was saved.

The 1,589-ton British steamer Melrose sank in the North Sea after an explosion, with 18 of her crew of 23 missing, and two Greek ships, the Panachrandos, 4,661 tons and the Flora, 2,980 tons, were sunk mysteriously. At the same time it was reported the 4,512-ton Yugoslavian steamer Slava had gone down off the Welsh coast from an unexplained cause. One of the crew was lost.

Shortly after the sinkings of the British vessels were disclosed, Netherlands naval officials advised ships flying that Nation's flag to remain in harbor because of the discovery of new danger zones. Subsequently shipowners were instructed concerning a new route across the North Sea.

The Newcastle steamer Tiberton, 5,225 tons, was given up for lost with all hands since she was a month overdue.

Americas Protest

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The 21 American nations unanimously protested to Great Britain March 16 against the sinking of a German freighter in Brazilian waters and once more appealed to belligerents to keep the war away from the American neutrality zone.

The protest, made public by the State Department, resulted from scuttling of the 3,771-ton German freighter Wakama off the Brazilian Coast on Feb. 12 after it had been intercepted by British warships.

Japanese Mail

TOKYO, March 18 (AP)—British authorities at Singapore have confiscated 12 bags of mail consigned to Germany on the Japanese steamer Fushimi Maru, the Foreign Office reported today.

Authorities were said to have boarded the vessel at her pier, removed 64 bags for inspection and returned 52 prior to the ship's departure for Europe.

U. S. Sells Ships

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Maritime Commission has sold three Government-owned freighters to the Seas Shipping Company of New York for a total of $505,000.

The vessels and the price paid for each: Pipestone County, 8,000 deadweight tons, $70,000; West Imboden, 8,624 deadweight tons, $205,000; Algic, 8,727 deadweight tons, $230,000.

The purchaser will operate the vessels between United States Atlantic ports and Capetown, with the privilege of calling at certain other ports.

Two Ships Seized

LISBON, Portugal, March 18 (AP)—A Ministry of Marine communiqué said French gunboats had seized the 4,750-ton Portuguese freighter Cassequel and 8,309-ton liner Colonial.

Shipping circles said the Cassequel was seized at the entrance to Lisbon Bar, just outside territorial waters, when she was inbound from Antwerp with a full load of produce. The Colonial was en route to Angola, West Africa.

Ministry Assailed

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Asserting that Britain must speed up its shipbuilding program, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite member of Parliament, asked the House of Commons today for a vote censuring the Shipping Ministry.

The Laborite scored the Shipping Ministry for delays which he said were due to lack of organization, and declared that complaints were rolling in as "ships are lost, lives are lost, and hundreds of thousands of pounds frittered away."

Ship Delays Cut

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Examination of American ships by British authorities at Gibraltar has been speeded up in March, the State Department announced today.

Delays have shown a steady decline since November, when the average length of detention was 14 days. In January this was down to 4.2 days, in February to 2.8 days and in the first half of March to 2.7 days.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Shorty, the Circus Pony

By Carolyn Haywood

Illustrated by the Author

One Saturday afternoon Teddy and Babs went into town with Daddy. When they arrived they found that there was a circus in town. It wasn't a big circus, like the one that came to the city once a year, but just a little circus. There was a merry-go-round and the music made a cheery sound. There was a peanut and lemonade stand and a man who sold balloons. Bright-colored pennants fluttered from the sides of the tent. A man sat at the entrance to the tent, selling tickets. A crowd of boys and girls swarmed around him.

Inside of the tent there was a large space shaped like a ring. It was sprinkled with sawdust. Outside of the ring there were rows of seats. The seats were rapidly being filled with boys and girls.

The Clowns Came First

At last the performance began. First the clowns came out and chased each other around the ring. One of the clowns stood on his head and played an accordion. Then there was a juggler who kept ten balls in the air all at once and never dropped one. After the juggler, there were trained dogs. Then acrobats appeared in pink tights.

At the very end of the performance there were three trained ponies. Teddy and Babs had never seen such lovely ponies. They were not much bigger than large St. Bernard dogs. They were black and white and their shaggy manes were braided with red ribbons. The ponies jumped through hoops and over hurdles. They shook hands and counted by nodding their heads. When their names were called the ponies made deep bows. Their names were Shorty, Snorty, and Porty. Someone started to play an accordion and the little ponies began to dance. They danced all around the ring, lifting their tiny feet and keeping time to the music.

The children were delighted with the ponies and clapped very hard when they took their last bows.

Shorty Comes Home

"My, but I wish we could have a little pony, just like those little ponies!" said Teddy as he came out of the tent.

"I like the littlest one best," said Babs.

"His name is Shorty," said Teddy.

"Maybe some day we can have a little pony like Shorty," said Babs.

"Do you think we could, Daddy?" asked Teddy. "I would take good care of him, I would."

"Perhaps," answered Daddy. "Perhaps, some day, you can have a pony. But you must not expect him to do all of the things that the circus ponies do."

One afternoon Teddy and Babs were playing a game of croquet with Daddy on the front lawn. Just as Teddy was about to knock Daddy's ball away from the last wicket, a big truck turned in at the drive.

"Oh, look!" cried Babs, "look at the pony in that truck."

Teddy dropped his mallet and ran toward the truck. It had stopped now, right by the stable. The driver was climbing down.

"Oh, Daddy," cried Babs, "are they bringing the pony to us?"

"Looks that way, doesn't it?" said Daddy, as he walked over to the truck.

Riding Lessons

Mr. Perkins came out of the stable. He helped the driver lower the back of the truck. It made a little hill for the pony to walk down.

Peter and Jane came running from the Perkins' house.

"Where did you get the pony?" they cried. "Is it your pony?"

Teddy was jumping up and down, singing, "We've got a pony! We've got a pony!"

"Why, Daddy!" cried Babs, "he looks just like Shorty in the circus."

"He is Shorty," said Daddy.

"Is it really Shorty?" asked Teddy.

"Yes," replied Daddy, stroking the pony's nose. "The circus shut down and I heard that the ponies were for sale. So I went right over and bought Shorty."

"Oh, Shorty!" cried Teddy as he threw his arms around the little pony's neck.

"Can we ride him now?" asked Babs.

"No," replied Daddy. "Shorty

needs a nice rest after his trip in the truck. When his saddle comes, you can ride him."

When Shorty's saddle arrived, Mr. Perkins taught the children to ride. Soon Teddy rode so well that he was able to stay on Shorty's back when he jumped over a low hurdle.

One day, when Mother and Babs went into town for the mail, they saw a big poster tacked up outside of the postoffice. There was a picture of a horse on the poster.

"Look, Mother," said Babs, "look at the horse. What does the sign say?"

"It says there is going to be a Horse Show at the Pickwick Farms," replied Mother.

"What is a Horse Show?" asked Babs.

"It is a place where everyone takes their horses. They ride around and jump and the best horse receives a prize. The first prize is a blue ribbon."

"Are there ponies in the Horse Show?" asked Babs.

"Sometimes," answered Mother.

"Can we take Shorty?" Babs asked. "Shorty would win a blue ribbon."

"You will have to ask Daddy," said Mother.

When Babs reached home, she told Teddy what Mother had told her about the Horse Show.

"Oh, I hope Daddy will let us take Shorty," said Teddy.

The children could hardly wait until Daddy came home. As soon as they heard the car in the driveway, they ran out. "Daddy, Daddy!" they shouted, "can we take Shorty to the Horse Show, so that he can win a blue ribbon?"

"If you can get Mr. Perkins to go with you, you may," replied Daddy.

The children were off like a shot to look for Mr. Perkins. They found him over by the apple orchard looking at the new litter of pigs.

"Mr. Perkins, Mr. Perkins!" they cried, "will you go to the Horse Show with us, so Shorty can win a blue ribbon?"

"Sure, sure!" said Mr. Perkins. "Run along, before you frighten the pigs."

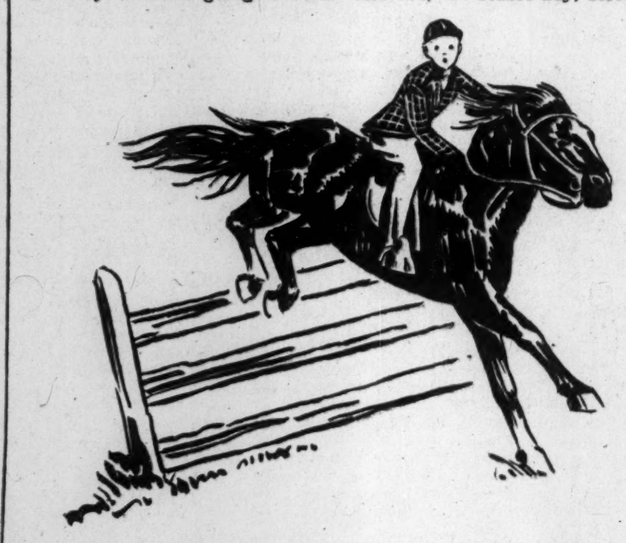
Shorty Takes the Hurdles

The children looked forward to the Horse Show. At last the day arrived. It had been decided that Teddy would ride Shorty at the show because he was the best rider. Daddy bought him a riding habit and beautiful brown leather boots.

"How will we get Shorty over to the Horse Show?" asked Teddy.

"He will have to go in the station wagon," said Mother.

Getting Shorty into the station wagon was easier said than done. First they coaxed him. Then they pulled him. Then they pushed him, but Shorty would not put one foot into the station wagon. At last Mr. Perkins got a pan of oats and placed it on the floor of the wagon. Now Shorty loved to eat and when he saw the pan of oats on the floor of the wagon, he walked right in. Then Mr. Perkins made his reins fast to the front seat. Teddy and Babs climbed in beside Mr. Perkins, and Joe, the stable boy, stood in the back of the wagon with Shorty.



When they reached the Horse Show, they took Shorty out of the wagon and Teddy mounted him. Mr. Perkins led him over to a place that was fenced off just for ponies. Teddy sat up very straight in his little saddle and looked around him. Not very far away there were some wooden hurdles. Ladies and gentlemen, on horseback, were jumping over hurdles. Every time a horse jumped over a hurdle, all the people who were watching clapped.

Suddenly Shorty jumped over the fence and galloped towards the hurdles. Mr. Perkins ran after him. "Hold tight, Teddy!" he shouted. "Don't be afraid, Teddy!"

Shorty went right for the hurdles. His feet rose from the ground. Over the hurdle he went! Then over another and another and another. Teddy stuck to his mount. As he took each hurdle, the people clapped.

When he finished the crowd roared and a band began to play. Shorty pricked up his ears. He heard the music and started to dance just as he had danced in the circus. How the people clapped! When the music stopped, Shorty made a low bow and trotted over to Mr. Perkins. Shorty looked so proud of himself. He shook his head as if to say, "See what I did. I'm a circus pony."

Everyone came up to shake hands with Teddy and to tell him what a good rider he was. Then a man came over and pinned a blue ribbon on the side of Shorty's head. To Teddy he handed a big silver cup.

When he reached home, Teddy ran into the living-room to Mother. "Look, look, Mother!" he cried, "I got a silver cup and Shorty won the blue ribbon."

"How wonderful!" said Mother, as she took the silver cup. "Did Shorty behave nicely?"

"Oh, Mother!" said Teddy, "you should have seen him!"

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Who doesn't mind the bee
Who wears the sunshine on her hair
And makes a dress for me.

MIRIAM CLARK POTTER

A Welcome for the Otters

Letters From a Sanctuary

By Muriel A. Hill

Chorley-in-the-Wolds,
England

Dear Boys and Girls,

A wild March wind was blowing yesterday. It roared through the tree-tops and tossed the rooks about the sky, but this morning the sun is shining and the air is quite warm. Grandpa says, "The lovely earth has turned in her sleep. Spring's not so very far away."

There are furry catkins on the willow tree, and down by the stream the marsh marigolds are opening their yellow flowers. There's a simply terrific noise among the elm trees, for the rooks are building their nests. There's a cuffing and buffeting of wings among the branches, and if Jill and I stand under the trees we soon have bits of wood and twigs pattering down on our faces.

Our aquarium is looking fine. The starwort has grown quickly, and is already opening bright green leaves on the surface of the water. We hope to find some hornwort soon. This is a feathery green plant which, when growing on the bottom of a tank, looks like a waving, under-water forest. The snails are rousing from their winter sleepiness and are crawling about quite busily.

The frogs are awake too. Down by the pond they are croaking and splashing.

Two newts are living in our aquarium. We hope there will be some eggs before they leave us. Grandpa says they won't stay long because newts only live in water during the breeding season, so we've made a platform for them to scramble on to when they want to leave the water. We keep our tank in a shady corner of the garden shed, because pond dwellers don't like sunshine. If you have an aquarium you will remember this, won't you?

I must tell you about our otters. Grandpa's friend, Andrew, found them beside the River Severn. The river was in flood, and the rising water swept the otters from their home and tossed them up on the path beside Andrew's cottage. They were very wet and cold and miserable, so Andrew wrapped them in his coat and took them home. He knew Grandpa wanted some otters for the Sanctuary, so he wrote and said he would send them to us.

Fetching the Water Babies

We were terribly excited about this, and we've been hoping they would come every day. Yesterday another letter arrived. Grandpa read it and said, "The water babies are at the station. Let's go and get them."

Jill and I tore upstairs for our coats while Grandpa got out the pony and trap, and soon we were on our way. "Are you going to take the otters straight to the pool?" asked Jill.

Grandpa's eyes twinkled. "Well now, perhaps they will stay with us for a little while first. You see, I can't leave them to feed and care for themselves until I am sure that they know how to manage. I'll put them in the greenhouse shed, and let them have the run of the garden. Then they will be quite easily found at feeding time."

"What will they eat, Grandpa?"

"Almost any kind of raw fish; and Andrew tells me that they like condensed milk, just as a lot of other babies do."

"Oh, Grandpa, how lovely! Will you let us feed them?"

"Perhaps," said Grandpa. "Well, here's the station. Do you see that big wicker basket? I think it must be our otter's travelling case."

A Home for the Otters

And it was. We could hear them whimpering and grunting inside. Grandpa carried the basket to the trap and started for home, and as soon as we arrived we took it to the shed and opened it.

Our otters are such pretty little things. They have faces like nice puppy dogs, and soft furry coats and short tails. They didn't seem to mind us a bit, but clambered straight out of their basket and sniffed around their new home.

Grandpa gave them pieces of raw fish which they gobbled up quickly. Then he dipped his finger in the condensed milk and held it out to them. Well, those two little otters knew what to do with milk all right! They licked Grandpa's finger until it was perfectly clean, and between the licks they made little growly noises to each other, as if to say, "Don't you dare to take my share."

Jill and I would have liked to play with them, but Grandpa said, "No, they've had enough excitement for one day." He said he wanted to tell us about a plan he had to make the otters love the home they will soon be going to in the deep pool by the wood. It sounds exciting. I'll tell you about it in my next letter.

Your friend,
Peter

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page.

We like to know what you think about the stories we publish, and we know you all enjoy getting new books to read and lend to your friends. We hope that many of you girls and boys who have not yet written for the Peter White Contest will soon send in letters and essays.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on The Young Folks' Page.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of the Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

Amelia Pigg Has a Cold Picnic

"We must make the most of today," said the four little Piggs, Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold, "because Spring won't let Winter stay much longer."

So they put some lunch potato peelings in a striped blue and red bag, and closed the gate of Pigholme behind them, meaning to be as good as four lively piglets could be.

It was Amelia's turn to choose what they should do that day, and she said, "We'll slide on the frozen field. Follow me!" Which they did, with ears well back and tails well curled.

All morning they slid up, down, across, and here and there. At first, Amelia enjoyed it as much as the others, and then, quite suddenly, she let them slide past her, making believe that she was resting on the bank.

As soon as their backs were turned she pushed through a hole in the hedge, and out of sight.

"Here I am!" said Amelia Pigg to herself happily.

Fun on the Pond

She didn't know what was going to happen next until she had trotted down the path and past the farm buildings to the large pond which lay proud and happy in its icy coat. Then she told herself, "That's what I'll do," and slipping by the notice which said "Careful!" she dropped with a bump onto the ice.

It seemed much more exciting on the pond that just sliding over a frozen field, and she felt a bit mean about not telling the others.

"But I'll bring them back with me when we've had lunch out of the blue and red striped bag," thought Amelia.

Long after lunch time, however, the others were still asking each other, "Where is Amelia?" At last Alice Pigg said, "Well, I'll go and see. After all, I'm her elder sister, and I must look after her."

"We'll go as well," said the boy Piggs, starting off by another way.

Help for Amelia

When the three met again by the pond, Alice Pigg said, "I can hear Amelia's grunt, but I don't know where it comes from."

"Here, here!" said a sad pig voice, and looking down the bank they saw Amelia's cold little snout sticking up between two fat lumps of ice.

"Goodness, why go swimming in this weather?" asked Arthur Pigg.

"I'm not. I jumped on the ice, and it turned into water," said Amelia. "And the bank's too high for me to climb out. O dear, O dear!"

"We'll help you," said Alice, Arthur and Arnold. But they weren't long enough, or strong enough, so the boy Piggs went to call their Mother and Father while Alice told Amelia a story.

Alice was in the middle of a long story, about a pig that turned into a fairy, when the farmer passed on his way to feed the hens.

"Hello, what's this?" he asked, looking down at Alice. "All little pigs should be in their sties by now."

Alice Pigg danced in front of him, and squeaked, "Please, sir, please, sir!" hoping that he would see Amelia. But he tried to drive her away. She skipped back to the same spot three times, however, and then he heard Amelia grunt.

"Why, bless me!" said the farmer, looking at the little pink snout peeping over the ice.

As he was fishing her out, the rest of the family appeared, and then they all turned and trotted back beside him as he carried Amelia to Pigholme.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

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The Home Forum

News From Conifer Creek, Y.T.

As I said, the secretary's words: "Mr. Lutmeg will see you now," were among the most exciting I had ever heard. Nature and artists know the value of preparation. Ever since Nicholas Pumble, whom I had last seen as a college boy with wide-set blue eyes, had emerged from the Notebooks which he had mailed to me without comment twenty-five years later, I had wanted to see him, talk with him, make up for the lack of recognition of that stupid freshman year. I wanted to know more about his friends at Evergreen, N. Y. And, when I communicated with that place, I was informed that Nicholas had left no forwarding address. This oversight might have been natural in Nicholas, the poet, but was clearly deliberate in Nicholas, the postmaster. To me, this was cruel loss. By the time I was fit for Nicholas's company, he had raised an objection to it by vanishing. Now, four years later, this echoless abyss was to be bridged by the frail chain of coincidence, if the major link had not forgotten his address. I pushed into the room ahead of Mr. Maploony.

* * *

Mr. Lutmeg rose, a small but forceful man with a bullet-round head, and his words gave you the impression of being sent special delivery. I could not imagine what he and Nicholas would have in common. As it is best to put anyone from whom you expect a favor immediately in your debt, I produced the poem which Mr. Maploony had neglected to hand back to him and offered it. "Keep it if you wish. Mr. Pumble gave me several." He spoke as if it had been a sandwich.

"First, how is he?" I asked.

"In excellent health, I should judge. I was with him only twenty-four hours."

"I didn't mean that, precisely," I said. "Is he happy? Does he intend to stay there, and just where is he?"

* * *

"His address is Conifer Creek, Yukon Territory," Mr. Lutmeg said briskly. "You have never visited that country, I presume?" I shook my head and he went on: "You enter from Skagway, Alaska, cross the mountains by rail and take a boat down the Yukon from Whitehorse. Dawson is some 400 miles down-stream, near the Arctic Circle. The Stewart River enters the Yukon on the right, going down, a night's paddle above Dawson, and Conifer Creek is a day's travel up the Stewart. It is the heart of wildness. Prospectors had made a belated strike there. The village is small. Mr. Pumble kindly entertained me when our boat was held up by a herd of caribou. Professional interest dictated my call upon him, of course. I knew of him through his suggestion of the exchange postmasterships."

"Please tell me about them," Mr. Maploony interrupted.

"An excellent idea," Mr. Lutmeg exclaimed. "This Department cannot recognize it officially as yet, but is sympathetic in cases where the initiative is taken by the parties wishing to exchange. Mr. Pumble has served in France, Norway, and one other country. He seems inclined to remain at Conifer Creek indefinitely, however. He says that the secret of happiness is to enjoy without desiring, or something of the sort. He says a great many things which one overlooks as deficient in common sense. I remember his remark when I apologized for being diverted from my objective by the caribou. 'After all,' he said, 'the wrong turn always leads somewhere.'"

* * *

"What does he do in such a place?" Mr. Maploony inquired. "The mail cannot be very heavy, or remunerative, for that matter."

"I asked him that, naturally," Mr. Lutmeg continued. "The place looked singularly dull to me. The river is very full and flows through a heavily timbered wilderness. The shores were studded with black bears as I went up. I counted a dozen in one morning. But Mr. Pumble does not shoot. But, to go back, you asked me what he does. His reply to my similar question was typical of the man. He said he was escaping from escaping. He said that nearly everybody he had got to know well was escaping from something, particularly those who sat in office chairs. I overlooked his absence of tact."

"Escaping from escaping," repeated Mr. Maploony. "I think I see what he means—meant."

"He startled me, at first," Mr. Lutmeg said. "I wondered if he had absconded with something, but I dismissed that. He doesn't look as if he could rob a hen-roost, and then the Mounted Policeman and he seemed to be on good terms." Mr. Lutmeg suddenly realized that Mr. Maploony had said something. "What is it you think he meant?"

* * *

Mr. Maploony colored and I knew that he had his farm on his conscience again. "Well, nothing that you can put into words very well, Mr. Lutmeg," my friend said. "But sometimes you know what you ought to do and don't do it and then you begin to make up excuses to yourself for not doing it, and it's like taking a long road around so that you won't be annoyed by the sight of what you ought to do, and every time you take that detour you're kind of escaping; but, if you went right up to the thing and did it, then you'd be sort of escaping from your escaping, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, that makes it clearer," Mr. Lutmeg said. He was fingering an eraser and was evidently eager to end the interview. "Is there anything more I can tell you?" he asked me.

* * *

Anything more? He had told me nothing. I was certain now that he had worked for a long time as cancellation clerk. I could see him obliterating the benign features of George Washington with the dutiful feeling that *that* was finished. I wondered how it had come about that Nicholas Pumble had entrusted poems to his scrutiny. Yet I should have known that it was just such material that Nicholas liked most to work on. A bit of drilling here, of chiseling there, and he managed to disclose a fascinating human being. I recalled Hiram and Mrs. Scratcher and the other worthies of Evergreen. I remembered how he had said somewhere in the *Notebooks* that he was ashamed not to like a person. Not to see something in another is a confession of one's own dullness, was the way he put it. I looked at Mr. Lutmeg more charitably and said: "Might I borrow some of those poems he gave you?"

"Certainly." Mr. Lutmeg opened the bottom drawer of his desk. Having trouble in finding them, he buzzed for the secretary and asked her what had become of them.

"You cleaned out your desk yesterday, Mr. Lutmeg," the woman said.

"That's so. I did. Can the trash be traced?"

"It was burned at 9:19 last night, Mr. Lutmeg."

He swivelled around at me with that gleam of triumphant efficiency in his eye.

"Under the desk motto, Mr. Lutmeg," the secretary reminded him. "I believe that is one of them."

* * *

I now noticed this framed admonition: *To be brief is almost the condition of being inspired;* and, with a nod to Mr. Maploony, I rose. Mr. Lutmeg scanned a memorandum on the piece of paper, then handed it to me with: "There's one, if you can make anything out of it." I read:

You will forget with the year,
With the change of faces,
Like a cheek forgetting its tear,
Or the wind its traces.

But I will remember for both,
On my wood-walks stopping
At a bend in a young tree's growth,
At a spring leaf dropping.

"Do you find it so hard to understand?" I asked.

"Mr. Pumble seems to waste a lot of time in the past," Mr. Lutmeg said. "All poets do. That's why they never get ahead."

I think this nettled Mr. Maploony slightly, for he said: "But didn't you say that the Yukon is an empire of the future, sir? That makes him something of a pioneer, settling there, doesn't it? All poets are pioneers. They've got eyes for horizons."

"But which?" Mr. Lutmeg asked curtly. "The verses that Mr. Pumble showed me all seemed to be looking backward. I should get very tired of dining on beans and nostalgia."

* * *

"I think I can explain a poet's preoccupation with the moods of remembrance and parting," I said. "The past is so vivid and important to a poet, because the present is so. He has more to recall, with happiness or regret, because the substance of his memories was so intensely realized while it was transpiring. He says to his current moment: 'You take me out of myself and give me so much of yourself.' No wonder he loves it and looks back on it fondly, because that is the secret of all love, all happiness—Thank you for this opportunity. I shall be writing Mr. Pumble tonight. Have you any message you would care to send?"

Mr. Lutmeg thought a moment. "No—no. Just ask him to drop in any time he is passing by."

T. Morris Longstreth

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Vision

Just in this spot of air
Where the wind blows,
Where the dark branch is bare,
Will be a rose.

Here where the ice is gray,
Harder than glass,
Drifts of magnolia
Will cover the grass.

Open your window, then—
Look at the sky:
In its mute emptiness
Hear the birds fly.

Jane Capen

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Lady With a Fan": *A Painting by Pablo Picasso*

This painting belongs to Picasso's famous Blue Period and is dated 1905. Formerly in the collection of Miss Gertrude Stein, a friend of the artist, early champion of his cause and writer of a book on Picasso, it now is owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Averell Harriman of New York. The "Lady With a Fan" is certainly one of this modern master's more placid and less controversial works. The simple, rather stylized pose of the figure in profile and the serene introspective expression of the face contrive to give an indefinable, mystic quality not often found in Picasso's work, except, perhaps, in this period known as Blue, during which he painted strangely emaciated and romantic clowns and other figures. His predominant use of blue in the canvases of 1905 and thereabouts, as well as a melancholy and pathetic strain found in the subject matter, characterize the period. This particular canvas is in a rich subdued palette consisting of glowing red-browns, blue-green, and various deep blues—a most happy and evocative combination.

Much has been written of Picasso as the greatest modern painter, a veritable titan in the field of art today. Of his versatility, inventiveness, and power there can be no doubt. His quest for new forms and new expressions leaves him scarcely time to develop one field of experimentation before going on to still another means of expression. Picasso is as complex a figure as may be found in the world of art at the present time. He is a vigorous and positive influence in art, and the subject of much admiration and, indeed, of much controversy among laymen and artists alike. Time alone can help in the evaluation, not only of his tremendous output, but in the comparative value of his own periods and styles. Surely the productions of the Blue Period, so well exemplified in the "Lady With a Fan," may be considered among the most understandable and popular of his works to the great audience which watches each new phase of this artist with interest, if not always with sympathy.

B. T.

Riotous Color on the Para

For the next three days we lived and moved in a world that was as near to my conception of paradise as anything on this earth could be. If the Coppename had been beautiful, there is no word coined to describe the Para. Nor was the beauty the same for more than half a day's sailing. The lower reaches are pretty thickly bordered by small native farms, but once one has passed from the area of cultivation that nestles round Paramaribo to the unruffled bush country beyond, these drop away and their place is taken by occasional small settlements of river folk who have no land connexion at the back with the outside world. These do not mar the natural beauty; in fact they rather enhance it, for they give rise to little inlets covered with a paving of rose-pink, yellow, and white water-lilies and on the shores of which small dugout canoes lie about at odd angles. . . .

We sailed up a kind of natural canal flanked by groves of the arums I have mentioned before, with erect, sectioned stems growing in the water and heads of huge, heart-shaped leaves as large as those of a rhubarb plant. Behind these rose a confusion of trees of every description. There were many acacias with foliage like emerald ostrich feathers, others like yellow fans; there were palms of every shape and arrangement; there were trees with small, round, shiny leaves, with long, thin apple-green leaves, and with silvery-blue, furry leaves; there were vines and great natural baskets of orchids hooked up all over the place. The whole course was alive with birds. Ridiculous brown bitterns wobbled about on reed stems, iridescent blue kingfishers laughed at us from the overhanging branches of dead trees, and deep purple birds with great fantails crawled about among the creepers. From the Para River we turned to the right into a small tributary called the Coropine Creek. Here the beauty literally smothered us. . . .

Enormous butterflies came flapping down the arched tunnel of green filigree, their iridescent blue wings flickering like fireworks; beds of yellow water-lilies floated on the water; tumbled masses of blue and blood-red orchids cascaded down to the water; and sprays of feathery, pale green leaves fingered the cooling moisture that rose from the mirrorlike water. There were scurries of green parrots with flaming chests and yellow backs, and scarlet dragon-flies with iridescent green wings hovering in the pools of sunlight against a background of emerald moss as smooth as plush that grew in great patches on the dark tree trunks. And all this riot of colour, of exaggerated design and glittering light, was woven into a unity of such harmony and perfection as only tropical Nature can achieve.—From "Caribbean Treasure," by Ivan T. Sanderson. (New York: Viking.)

Continual Daily Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is recorded in Exodus a most remarkable manifestation of daily supply (Exodus 16:4, 15): "Then said the Lord unto Moses, Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you; and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day, that I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law, or no. . . . And when the children of Israel saw it, they said one to another, It is manna: for they wist not what it was. And Moses said unto them, This is the bread which the Lord hath given you to eat."

What is termed social security engages much time and thought today; particularly is this so among those who place their entire dependence upon material means. Apparent conditions of insecurity, lack, or poverty are prevalent among many classes of people, because men have not yet generally learned that the source of security, supply—of all good—is Mind, God, not matter.

Ways and means have been sought to secure for humanity some sort of daily supply. Mainly these efforts have been along material lines. However, it is being recognized, through the teachings of the Bible and of Christian Science, that substance is Spirit, and that real supply comes from Spirit, Mind, and consequently is eternally available. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 7) Mary Baker Eddy speaks of "the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied."

Looking to matter as the source of supply, mankind is often disappointed and perplexed. Christian Science teaches that matter is nonintelligent, mindless, and because of this it is inadequate to meet human needs; while Mind includes all good, with its ever-available supply for all legitimate needs.

When one turns to God for help in time of need, as did Moses, one turns to the ultimate source of all good. Jesus taught absolute reliance upon God. Christian Science emphasizes this teaching, making practical its application to the present needs of humanity.

God's law of ever-available supply knows no past, and no future; it is operative now and forever. Scientifically to understand this fact frees one from anxious thought about tomorrow, and gives one a clear sense that all good, all supply, all health—the fullness of harmony—are now. In "Unity of Good," Mrs. Eddy states (p. 41), "The sweet and sacred sense of the permanence of man's unity with his Maker can illumine our present being with a continual presence and power of good, opening wide the portal from death into Life; and when this Life shall appear 'we shall be like Him,' and we shall go to the Father, not through death, but through Life; not through error, but through Truth."

Christian Science teaches, and all who turn to it are learning, that the only fact of being is God and His perfect creation, and that God is continually supplying His creation with all good. The continuity of good is the spiritual fact of which we can become conscious here and now. Since the source of all good is infinite Spirit, good itself is spiritual and infinite, to be realized in proportion to the individual's understanding of spiritual realities.

The continual daily supply of good flowing from divine Love to each one knows no limitation, no cessation, no interference, and no obstruction to its clear expression. It includes and embodies the full fruition of hope, understanding, confidence, and expectancy of good.

The individual discernment of this truth is requisite to its attainment or demonstration. St. Paul recognized this fact when he said in his second letter to the Corinthians (9:8), "God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work."

Humanity's problem of daily supply must find its adequate solution. The Christian Scientist is learning that this solution comes in accordance with the Scriptural promise (Psalms 84:11), "No good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly."

One's continual daily supply of good comes naturally and spontaneously, as one places his entire dependence upon divine Love. It is not subject to material conditions, neither is it in any way limited or restricted. It comes, as did the manna in the wilderness, through the operation of the law of infinite good, through which also the loaves and fishes were multiplied. This ever-present, continuous supply is the divinely natural manifestation of God's loving care for His children, and is exemplified in daily experience, proving conclusively that active faith combines with right activity of thought, deed, and purpose, in the unfolding of the good which God has abundantly prepared for all His children.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL CONTINUO ABASTECIMIENTO DIARIO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

En Exodo encontramos un relato muy notable del abastecimiento diario (Exodo, 16:4, 15): "Y dijo Jehová a Moisés: He aquí que haré llover sobre vosotros pan desde el cielo; y saldrá el pueblo y recogerá diariamente la porción de un día; para que yo le pruebe, si quiere andar en mi ley o no. . . . Y al verla [una cosa menuda y redonda] los hijos de Israel, decían el uno al otro: ¿Qué es esto? pues no sabían qué cosa era. Entonces les dijo Moisés: Este es el pan que Jehová os da a comer."

Lo que se llama seguridad social ocupa mucho de nuestro tiempo y de nuestra atención, hoy en día; esto es el caso especialmente entre aquellos que colocan toda su confianza en medios materiales. Aparentemente hay condiciones de inseguridad, escasez y pobreza entre muchas clases de gentes, porque los hombres no han aprendido aún de un modo general que la fuente de la seguridad y del abastecimiento,—de todo bien,—es la Mente, Dios, y no la materia.

Se han buscado medios para garantizar a los hombres cierta provisión diaria. Estos esfuerzos se han hecho principalmente en el reino de lo material. Pero por medio de las enseñanzas de la Biblia y de la Ciencia Cristiana se va reconociendo que la substancia es Espíritu, y que el abastecimiento verdadero viene de la Mente divina, y está por lo tanto eternamente a nuestro alcance. En la página 7 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy nos habla de "la Mente que todo lo oye y todo lo sabe, la cual conoce siempre toda necesidad del hombre y suplirá a esta necesidad."

Mirando hacia la materia como fuente de nuestra provisión, los hombres se desilusionan muchas veces y no saben que hacer. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña que la materia no tiene ni inteligencia ni mente, y que a causa de esto no puede suplir a las necesidades humanas, mientras que la Mente incluye todo lo bueno, lo cual significa provisión siempre alcanzable para todas las necesidades legítimas.

Cuando uno se vuelve a Dios en busca de ayuda en tiempos de necesidad, tal como lo hizo Moisés, se vuelve uno a la fuente original de todo lo bueno. Jesús enseñó confianza absoluta en Dios. La Ciencia Cristiana acentúa esta doctrina, aplicándola prácticamente a las necesidades actuales de la humanidad.

La ley divina de la provisión que siempre está a nuestro alcance no conoce ni pasado ni porvenir; es efectiva ahora y sempiternamente. El entender esto científicamente nos libra de las preocupaciones respecto del día de mañana y nos da un conocimiento claro de que todo lo bueno, toda provisión, toda salud —la plenitud de la armonía—son actuales. En la página 41 de su libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN) Mary Baker Eddy declara: "El sentimiento dulce y sagrado de la permanencia de la unidad del hombre con su Hacedor puede iluminar nuestra existencia actual con la presencia y el poder continuos del bien, abriendo de par en par la puerta que lleva de la muerte a la Vida; y cuando esta Vida aparezca, 'nosotros seremos semejantes a El', e iremos al Padre, no por medio de la muerte, sino por medio de la Vida; no por medio del error, sino por medio de la Verdad."

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña, y todos los que se dirigen a ella lo están aprendiendo, que el único hecho de la existencia es Dios y Su creación perfecta, y que Dios está continuamente supliendo Su creación de todo lo que es bueno. La continuidad del bien es el hecho espiritual, del cual podemos llegar a estar conscientes aquí y ahora mismo. Puesto que la fuente de todo lo bueno es el Espíritu infinito, lo bueno mismo es espiritual e infinito, y el individuo se da cuenta de esto a medida que comprenda las realidades espirituales.

La continua provisión diaria de lo bueno, que, proveniendo del Amor divino, fluye hacia cada uno, no conoce ni limitación, ni cesación, ni impedimento, ni obstrucción, que puedan estorbar su clara expresión. Incluye y lleva consigo el goce completo de esperanza, entendimiento y confianza en Dios, y espera solo lo bueno.

El discernimiento individual de esta verdad es requisito para alcanzarla y demostrarla. San Pablo reconoció este hecho, cuando dijo en la segunda epístola a los Corintios (9:8): "Puede Dios hacer que toda gracia abunde en vosotros; a fin de que, teniendo siempre toda suficiencia en todo, tengáis abundancia para toda buena obra."

El problema de encontrar la provisión diaria para todos, que se presenta a la humanidad, tiene que encontrar una solución adecuada. El Científico Cristiano está aprendiendo que esta solución puede hallarse, de acuerdo con la promesa bíblica (Salmos, 84:11) de que Dios "no negará ningún bien a los que andan rectamente".

Nuestra continua provisión diaria de bien viene natural y espontáneamente, si ponemos toda nuestra confianza en el Amor divino. No está sujeta a condiciones materiales, ni está limitada o restringida en ninguna manera. Viene, tal como vino el maná en el desierto, por medio de la operación de la ley del bien infinito, por la cual fueron multiplicados también los panes y peces. Esta provisión siempre presente y continua es la manifestación divinamente natural de la solicitud cariñosa que Dios tiene hacia Sus hijos, y se realiza en la experiencia diaria, probando definitivamente que la fe activa se une a la actividad justa de pensamiento, acción y propósito, en el desarrollo del bien que Dios ha preparado tan abundantemente para todos Sus hijos.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Spring Morning

Thinner
Than the slender
Notes of flutes the piping
Of young birds shrills through the quiet
Morning.

E. E. L.

After Storm

The rain-filled leaf of any plant
Becomes a diamond, scintillant,
As that great lapidary, Sun,
Touches the facets, one by one.

Now, with no coin but that of sight,
Surprise buys jewels of delight!

Elinor Lennen

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1940

And Now Film Posies Give Odors

Scents being developed in Europe appropriate to scenes depicted in the movie theaters.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

From Europe come reports that scents are being developed appropriate to the scenes depicted in motion picture theaters. Gustavus J. Esselen, Boston Chemical Engineer, sees no reason why this can't be done very simply by releasing odors by means of keyed marks in the film. "It will be interesting to see if our Hollywood producers take to this idea," he says. "Offhand it would seem that pictures appealing to the sense of smell as well as sight and hearing, would have a stronger emotional appeal.

"Perhaps some day they may even blow chilly blasts over the audience when Arctic scenes are shown. There's got to be a halt somewhere though. No one wants a screen-depicted April shower to become any more realistic."

* * *

Many undistinguished characters in the history of the United States have had more effect on the life of this country than scores of "stuffed shirts," Stewart H. Holbrook, author, told a Boston University class on contemporary writers recently. A traveling salesman for scales, Charles T. Harvey, got the idea of a canal at the Soo, and under the almost incredible conditions he built the most important commercial canal in the world, Mr. Holbrook pointed out. Then there was Joe Peavey from near Bangor, Maine, who invented a tool of immense use to thousands of lumberjacks, but made little out of it due to the fact that he lost the patent application for his peavey. Two examples of a long list of unsung heroes.

* * *

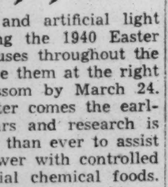
Extra heat and artificial light are bombarding the 1940 Easter lilies in hothouses throughout the country to have them at the right degree of blossom by March 24. This year Easter comes the earliest in 27 years and research is called in more than ever to assist the flower grower with controlled heat and special chemical foods. According to Chester N. Moore of the General Electric Research Laboratory, authority on the subject of electrical aids to botany, "plant flowering is largely a matter of the number of hours of light received in each 24. Some flowers like the lilies prefer a long day, others like the chrysanthemum, want a short day. With their days extended six hours by electric lights, Easter lilies will develop as much in the last five weeks of growth as they would in seven without the help of artificial light." Mr. Moore is the one who developed a regal lily a few years ago, which sheds no pollen hence does not soil its whiteness. He did it by bombarding the bulbs of ordinary regal lilies with x-rays.

* * *

When Lieut. Col. Walter C. Sanders, an authority on railroad equipment, predicted in St. Louis ten years ago that "railway passenger trains will be operating at about 110-miles-per-hour within the next ten years," he was greeted with raised eyebrows and tongues in cheeks. The other day the Colonel rode into St. Louis again, this time on a sleak streamliner which not only did 110-miles-per-hour but 120 and in its regular run frequently exceeds the predicted 110-mile-rate for sustained periods. So the Colonel made another prediction—that the country will soon have "one-speed railroads on which not only passenger trains but freight trains as well will maintain sustained high speed schedules."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by rain late tonight and Tuesday; Tuesday: slowly rising temperature; lowest temperature tonight near 32 degrees; moderate northeast winds, shifting to east and southeast, and to northwest Tuesday afternoon.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow beginning late tonight or Tuesday probably changing to rain Tuesday, slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature followed by snow late tonight; Tuesday snow changing to rain and warmer.

Vermont: Snow or rain and warmer tonight; Tuesday rain and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain late tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast and east winds over north and central portions becoming southerly and increasing tonight and shifting to northwest Tuesday, increasing southwest winds over extreme south portion, shifting to northwest Tuesday afternoon or night; overcast weather with intermittent rain tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for Week Beginning March 18

North and Middle Atlantic States: Precipitation mostly in the form of rain Monday or Tuesday and again near end of week; otherwise generally fair. Warmer Monday, colder middle of week and warmer by Friday. No extremes of temperature indicated.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	25	New Orleans	57	56
Chicago	37	25	New York	34	27
Denver	24	22	Norfolk	52	51
Helena	40	39	Philadelphia	35	35
Kansas City	40	40	St. Louis	54	53
Los Angeles	55	54	San Francisco	55	55
Miami	63	61	Washington	40	35
Minneapolis	28	28			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 18.
B—Minimum, March 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:23 p. m.: height 8.4 feet.
Tuesday, 6:44: height 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:23, tonight.

Art Appreciation

By a Staff Photographer

Child Audience Gives Close Attention

Miss Geraldine Field of Brookline, Mass., President of the Junior League, shows fourth graders from the Prince School, Back Bay, some of the drawings entered in the Children's Art Exhibit the League is sponsoring. The exhibit, which opened this week, continues through April 11.

Below, some of the work of five-year-olds in the Boston Public Schools.

Children's Art Work Sparkles With Color and Enthusiasm

Drama, color, and enthusiasm are the three qualities that first seem to leap out at the spectator who comes to view the Children's Art Exhibit which has opened at the Junior League and will continue through April 11.

Subjects deal with things that are being done every day, or movement as caught in everyday scenes. But there is joy and freedom in these fresh young interpretations, so that one gets the impression of color in action, and not of lifeless drawings on a wall.

The naturalness native to children appears in the picture of children ice-skating, done by a child in the Saturday morning class of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. There is delicacy in the application of color here, as well.

Also good is another in the same classification, from a pupil at the Children's Art Center on Rutland Street, South End, that gives an excellent idea of a hilly street in the city in winter—the way the wind blows against the people, how their coats look hugged to them and flapping out behind, even a sense of rhythm and perspective.

Another from the same school, of cooking flapjacks, is most amusing. Shady Hill School has an odd street scene from an older child.

Mia Harris of the Brimmer and May School comes to the fore in the same class with her hen in a country farmyard. This and any number of bright drawings, including a brilliant house with unmistakable sun beaming on it by a younger child of Shady Hill School, would be admirable around the walls of a nursery.

"Rainy Day" is outstanding from the Rutland Street Children's Art Center. Done by a small child, it compares favorably with work of the older exhibitors. Any boy would like Bobby Lowe's "Ship." And Noel Alley's drawing of horses would go in any modern home. Mrs. Franklin T. Hammond, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., Gallery Chairman for the League, is in charge of the exhibit.

Landis Tells of Harvard Plan To Revitalize Study of Law

It is to inject new vigor and comprehensiveness into the study of law—to "give life and breath" to "dusty" legal tomes—that Harvard is embarking upon its revolutionary program of combined undergraduate and graduate study, James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, explained today.

The new scheme, proposed by Dean Landis, would discard the traditional legal education, and erect in its place a seven-year curriculum, offered to students at the beginning of the freshman year in college. According to the plan, three years in college would be spent in history, government, and economics—with a sprinkling of general "culture" subjects.

Without graduating, the students would then spend two years in the Law School, doing nothing but law; and finally, in order to round out their education, they would return to college for a combination of law and advanced social science.

Next year, 25 specially selected freshmen will be allowed to set out upon the new career, if the Harvard faculty approves. A committee has been studying the plan for several months at the instance of Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, and has submitted an enthusiastic report. The Law School faculty has accepted the plan. It remains only for the College Faculty of Arts and Sciences to give its stamp of approval, and this is expected at the next faculty meeting.

If the plan proves successful in the next few years, it will be extended to embrace all Harvard undergraduates who volunteer.

"We are looking forward to producing a new type of lawyer—one who sees the law, not as a collection of abstract facts and opinions, but as a vital part of everyday life," Dean Landis declared to an interviewer today.

Snow Costs $.75 on $1,000

Boston's late winter blizzards will cost the city taxpayers more than 75 cents on every $1,000 worth of property they own, the highest costs on record, according to a supplementary budget figure announced today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Just before the late February blizzard piled Boston streets with drifts from five to seven feet high, city councillors were shaking hands over the prospect of reducing the city tax rate in 1940. But along came the blizzard, followed a week later by another, resulting in the Mayor's supplementary demands for $1,158,000 for snow removal.

Of the $1,158,000, all excepting $8,000 was used by the Public Works Department for actual snow removal. The Treasury Department took $2,000 for transportation costs in delivering wages to street workers "on the job." The other $6,000 was used by the Park Department for overtime workers.

Breakdown of the aggregate costs of snow removal was made as follows: emergency workers, $465,140; plowing, $84,600; rentals for trucks, $161,640; rentals for loaders and tractors, $60,225; cranes and purchase of tools, $10,000; carting by private contractors, $295,320. The remaining money went for overtime workers and incidentals.

Cutters Wait Orders to Go On Ice Patrol

Ready at moment's notice to begin international policing of ship lanes against iceberg peril.

Vagaries of iceberg movements—like those of New England's weather—make it next to impossible for the Government to determine accurately when the annual international ice patrol, which is maintained for the safety of shipping, shall start or stop—or if it shall be made at all. But the Coast Guard is ready, and the cutters await only word to cast off lines at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and head seaward.

The ice patrol period usually extends from March 15 to July 15, but a glance at the records of the United States Coast Guard which maintains the patrol in behalf of 14 maritime nations who share in the cost, discloses that those dates have little significance. In 1937 the patrol started Feb. 3. This year it has not yet started.

Ending of the patrol each year is equally uncertain, the 1936 patrol being over the first week of June while the 1939 patrol was ended Aug. 27. And 1939, incidentally, was the longest patrol on record, starting March 9, and lasting nearly six months.

More Ice in Some Years

More than a decade ago there was one season when not a single iceberg was sighted. In 1936, the patrol reported that no bergs came within 200 miles of the transatlantic steamship lanes. In 1939, the amount of ice and the number of icebergs was unusually heavy.

But Uncle Sam is ready. The cutter Chelan, skippered by Commander E. H. Smith, is provisioned and fueled, in readiness to cast off upon short notice. Assigned to alternate with the Chelan is the Cayuga, each vessel to stand a 15-day tour of duty in the ice fields before being relieved by the other. Meantime, the cutter Pontchartrain, basing at New York, is the "stand-by" vessel, held in readiness to substitute for either of the patrol cutters if necessity requires.

Patrol Boat General Greene will, as usual, conduct ice observation, and oceanographic work this year, basing at St. John's, Newfoundland. The patrol cutters, however, which usually base at Halifax, will, instead, make headquarters at Boston for the first time since the patrol was inaugurated shortly after sinking of the Titanic in April, 1912.

Because of the War

The change is due to the war. Halifax is usually used because it is nearer to the Grand Banks, but this year, Halifax is a busy port, with convoys reported making up there, and the harbor often virtually filled with shipping.

From Boston to a typical point on the Grand Banks, where the ice patrol might easily be operating, is 1,560 miles. From Halifax to that same point is 1,080 miles.

Lieut. W. P. Hawley, oceanographer, who starts out with the first cutter to go, and who transfers from one to the other when the relief cutter arrives on the Banks, never sees shore until the patrol ends.

This year, he is doing preliminary work among ships calling at Boston, before the patrol starts, in attempting to arrange for ships of neutral nations to co-operate—as in normal times—by sending out radio reports of the location of ice.

War Stills Radios

The war, besides causing the base for the cutters to be changed, has shut down practically all ships' radios. In normal times, any ship sighting icebergs radios the position immediately to the ice patrol vessel. All these reports are collated aboard the cutter, and the direction and rate of drift of all bergs are radiocast at frequent intervals for benefit of all ships.

In normal years, all shipping is requested to suspend using their radio transmitting apparatus while the ice broadcasts are on the air. This year, the ice patrol will have the air all to themselves, and without asking for it.

Thus far this season, no icebergs have been reported.

N. E. Antiques Exhibit to Open

'In the Bag' for France

Mrs. James B. Campbell displays "knitting bags" at exhibit under auspices of American Friends of France, Inc.

Under the auspices of the American Friends of France, Inc., the seventh annual New England Antiques Exposition will open tomorrow night in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, to continue through March 22. The hours will be from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. A feature of the opening will be a program of old music, provided by the Longy School of Music.

Sixty-three exhibitors are represented in the exposition this year. One of the displays will be "knitting bags," under the direction of Mrs. James B. Campbell. The American Friends have already sent around 5,000 knitted and other garments to French civilian evacuees.

Weather Forecasting Center For Boston Strongly Urged

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New England meteorologists today prepared to back Representative John W. McCormack's request to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace that Boston be granted a local forecasting center. They pointed out that the vagaries of New England weather are such that many thousands of dollars can be saved by more accurate forecasts than are now possible with the present setup wherein forecasts are made in Washington and then relayed to Boston.

In a telegram to Secretary Wallace, Mr. McCormack asserted that Weather Bureau forecasts for Boston and vicinity have been becoming more uncertain and inaccurate.

"The general forecasts for the entire United States emanate from eight centers, namely, Washington, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, Denver, and Albuquerque," he said. "The forecasts for the New England States and for 10 other States in the East are prepared in Washington. Contrary to the general impression, the local bureau offices in the other eastern cities are neither authorized nor equipped to issue detailed, independent forecasts."

Cites Errors in Forecasts

He cited the 1938 hurricane and the recent storm of Feb. 14-15 as examples of poor Weather Bureau service and claimed that after the February storm had been in progress two hours the Boston Department of Public Works was assured the fall would amount to only three or four inches.

"A similar situation used to exist in the area around Kansas City," he said in conclusion, "when forecasts for that district were made in Chicago, more than 500 miles away. Now there is a separate forecasting bureau in Kansas City and I understand the forecasts are much more satisfactory.

"I am calling these facts to your attention with the request that an independent Weather Bureau in Boston be established. I do not believe the cost would be excessive and it is possible that expense could be saved by reorganizing the present bureau and combining the overlapping Boston Bureau and the East Boston airport weather station."

Strong Support for Move

Generally speaking, local meteorologists heartily favored such a forecasting center for Boston. With more time and personnel, there is bound to be better service, it was said. The present staff is very much rushed.

Reviewing past performances, it was not felt that a Boston forecasting center would have been able to predict the hurricane much faster than did the present setup, since that storm came in from the sea and no ship reports were available upon which to predict its path.

But the situation on Feb. 14 was much different, according to Dr. Charles Brooks, Director of Harvard's Blue Hill Observatory. The morning weather map for that day showed for Boston and vicinity "Snow this afternoon and tonight, probably mixed with rain on the coast. Lowest temperature tonight—near 26 degrees. Thursday fair. Not much change in temperature. Strong east winds."

"The intensity was what surprised most people," Dr. Brooks said. "Apparently the Boston Department of Public Works was not warned beyond the map data available.

"Here at Blue Hills, we issued hourly bulletins, and based on the early afternoon radio broadcasts of weather information from other parts of the country, we predicted, at 2:30 p. m., 'Heavy drifting snow this afternoon, possibly mixed with sleet. Snow tonight, drifting badly. A full gale of 50-55 m.p.h. Six inches of snow by eight o'clock and six more by tomorrow morning.'"

This was telephoned, he said, to the Police Department, Radio Station WBZ, the Maintenance Departments at Harvard, Brookline, Milton, Brockton, and Braintree, and local bus lines, all closely associated with Blue Hill.

Charge Made by Fuller Denied by Senator Cotton

While Gov. Leverett Saltonstall refused today to make any comment on former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller's charge that legislation allowing Massachusetts voters to express their Presidential preference was killed in the Senate so that the "bosses" may nominate another "Harding," Senator Joseph R. Cotton, (R) President of the Senate, denied Mr. Fuller's charges by declaring that no such bill ever reached the House or the Senate for debate.

The Governor avoided all questions which would continue a controversy with Mr. Fuller but told reporters at his press conference this morning that he would gladly receive suggestions from Massachusetts citizens as to whom they believe is the best possible candidate for the Republican Party to nominate for President.

"If they elect me delegate," the Governor said, "they give me the responsibility, with others, for making the final decision. They send me to the convention for that purpose. . . . I have always admired and respected Governor Fuller and I know how he feels on the subject and I am glad to get his views. I hope other citizens also will give me the benefit of their opinion."

Senator Cotton said a petition accompanied by a bill was filed by Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy 17 days after the deadline of filing bills. Senator Cotton pointed out that the House voted to admit the petition but that the Senate adopted a recommendation by the Senate Rules Committee that the petition be not admitted.

Upholding Mr. Fuller's charge today was Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware who said, "former Governor Fuller is entirely right as to his facts. The Presidential preference petition got favorable action in the House and was vetoed in the Senate."

The former Massachusetts Governor and occasional baiter of the regular Republican machine forces insisted that the voters wishing to express their Presidential preference at the April 30 primaries were "robbed" of the opportunity, an act which he charged was committed "with malice aforethought."

Mr. Fuller expressed his confidence "that Dewey would poll three or four times as many votes as the other two candidates together" if they were allowed to vote this preference on April 30.

"The voters of Massachusetts cannot express their opinions because their leaders sold them out down the river," said Mr. Fuller. "If enough delegates could be kept from voting for Dewey on the first half-dozen ballots, then the chances are that six or a dozen men at the Republican Convention will pick out the candidate as they have on many occasions heretofore.

"The average politician would be opposed to District Attorney Dewey because the average Republican politician wouldn't want a District Attorney who would cause the arrest or prosecute other than Democrats. There isn't very much difference between 'run-of-the-mill' Republicans and Democrats in this respect. They are both hungry for about the same food."

Fishermen and Boat Owners Trying to Sidestep Strike

More than 2,000,000 pounds of fresh groundfish was at the Boston Fish Pier today with nine trawlers and five vessels in from the fishing grounds.

The trawlers will remain in port until negotiations regarding a new working agreement between the union men and the owners of the fishing vessels, are concluded. There are now 43 trawlers in port at Boston with 10 others still at sea, two having been taken over by the Navy Department for experiments. Meetings were held today, and hope that a settlement may be reached without a strike was expressed in some quarters. The old Working agreement expired Friday night.

The men want the boat owners to pay the entire cost of the radio operators' salary and keep. At present this expense is split evenly between the men and the owners. The men also want the owners to pay the lumpers for discharging fish when the vessel reaches port. At present this is done by the men. Shorter hours and larger shares of the proceeds of the trip are wanted by the men.

J. Lawrence Alphen, President of the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc., representing the owners of most of the trawlers, says that fishermen employed by General Seafoods, of which he is President, received an average of $2,000 each, and found, during the past year. The company operated 19 trawlers during the last year's contract with the union, he said. Cooks, engineers and mates averaged from $2,400 to $2,750 each, and found. And these men eat more meals a day than the landsmen.

Each trawler makes an average of 27 trips a year, with the average number of days at sea and discharging cargo 304, and the average number of weeks at sea and discharging cargo 43½, said Mr. Alphen.

Actually fishermen are in business for themselves, working as they do, on the share and "share lay" basis, Mr. Alphen explained. "Our company rents a well-equipped vessel to 17 fishermen—officers, crew, and cook," he said. "These new trawlers cost more than $250,000 each, so that we rent or invest $15,000 worth of equipment in each man's care. In return the company gets one half of the catch and the captain shares in the owners' half.

"There are three types of expenses, the company bearing depreciation, insurance, repairs to gear, and similar items. The crew bears the expense of oil, ice and supplies. The third item is shared jointly by owners and fishermen as is that of salary and keep of the radio operators.

"In this partnership between owners and fishermen, when catches and prices are good, the men and the company split 50-50 but if, for any reason, enough to cover expenses and a guarantee of wages to the crew is not made, it is the company that bears the loss. The union agreement calls for a guaranteed minimum for each fisherman.

"The men on a trip work on a six-hour-on and six-hour-off shift.

"From two to six days are taken in going to and from the fishing grounds, during which time very little work by the crew is required."

Schools for Census Takers To Open in Boston on Monday

Classes for census enumerators begin Monday for one week, Patrick J. Murray, area manager of the United States Census Bureau in Boston, announced today. He estimated that some 1,300 persons would graduate out of 2,000 candidates.

Mr. Murray reported that he had received about 7,000 applications for his territory, which comprises the four counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk and Norfolk. Headquarters for the other two areas in Massachusetts are in Worcester and Fall River, which will supervise 1,200 additional enumerators. Applications for the whole State totalled about 10,000.

Besides covering familiarity with census questions, classes will give special attention to the method of approach to householders, most of whom will be women, placing emphasis on tact and good manners.

Moving pictures will be used in the education of the census takers. Their work will last two weeks. All will be taken from the rolls of the unemployed. The task of each will be to cover a district numbering from 1,500 to 2,000 people.

A special braille questionnaire has been prepared.

Teachers of the census course will be drawn from the supervisors and their assistants in the three district offices of the State.

In this area, schools will be held at the Haymarket Square Relief Building, also at 107 Massachusetts Avenue, at 1478 Dorchester Avenue in Boston, in postoffice buildings in Lynn and Lawrence, and also in Lowell, Somerville, Cambridge and Quincy.

Mr. Murray, who is giving two radio talks a week, will speak on the census in Newton Center at the First Baptist Church next Tuesday.

Merit System for the State Schools

Installation of a new merit system for certain school employees, which is designed "to lift them above the grave danger of politics," was announced today by State Commissioner of Education Walter F. Downey in an address before the Women's Republican Club.

Between 400 and 500 school employees, including teachers in the State Teachers Colleges, principals of trade schools and others of similar important rank, not under the regular state civil service, are included in the new plan, the Commissioner said.

He asserted the plan ended the previous threat of political consideration influencing appointments to these positions, and stated he believed it would act to assure improved personnel.

He said between 20 and 30 appointments have already been made under the new plan.

The Commissioner stated that more than 3,500 notices had been sent out announcing the openings and describing the qualifications needed to fill them. Copies were sent to 225 newspapers, to all superintendants of schools, high school principals, libraries, and colleges.

The examinations are both written and oral and are prepared by three or four members of the Commission. The questions are corrected by the individuals who wrote them. The candidates are referred to by number and not by name to insure anonymity, said Mr. Downey. The rating is listed by the Commission and choice must be from the top of the list. The Commissioner said his department wanted to obtain the best teachers available and that he believed that education was the handmaiden of democracy.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"Higher and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"A Child Is Born," with Geraldine Fitzgerald. 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Remember the Night," with Barbara Stanwyck. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Brings Up Baby." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30.

Exeter—
"Green Hell," with Joan Bennett and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Also "This Man Is News," with Barry K. Barnes. 2:10, 5:05, 8.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:25, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney's "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
John Garfield, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien in "Castle on the Hudson." Fenway: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "The Ghost Comes Home," with Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. Fenway: 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. Also "March of Time." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr in "I Take This Woman." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Also "The Man From Dakota," with Wallace Beery. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Of Mice and Men," with Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Charles Bickford. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Five Little Peppers at Home," with Edith Fellows. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Special Inspector," with Rita Hayworth. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. Also "One Hour to Live," featuring Charles Bickford. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

South Station Theater—
"Inside the Federal Bureau of Investigation," "Tour New Hampshire," "Travel and Industry," "Crime Doesn't Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Judge Hardy and Son," starring Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Scollay: 10:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Slightly Honorable." Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

State—
Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney Jr., and Charles Bickford in "Of Mice and Men." 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Five Little Peppers," with Edith Fellows. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"East Side Kids," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. Also "My Son Is Guilty," With Bruce Cabot and Jacqueline Wells. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore. Also "Eternally Yours," with David Niven. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
"The Monroe Doctrine," with Grant Mitchell; "Norwegian Sketches" and Bermuda, travelogue; Dave Apollon's Band; "Bowling Skill," a Stooge comedy; cartoons and 30 minutes of news.

University—
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Green Hell." 1:35, 4:45, 8. Also "Charlie McCarthy Detective," with Edgar Bergen. 3:15, 6:30, 9:35.

Uptown—
"Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale, Joan Bennett, George Bancroft, Joan Bennett. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "Balalaika," starring Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Music

Alumni Hall, 84 Exeter Street—
Concert by the Boston University Orchestra. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Samuel Elkind, violin soloist. 8:15.

Other Events

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—
Lecture on "Appreciation of Music," by Emma Endres. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Roman Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Copley Plaza—
Concert by the Chromatic Club. 10:30 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Alfred Krips, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Hotel Vendome—
Four hundred and thirteenth regular meeting of the Boston Browning Society. Rev. Lynn Harold Hough, D. D., will speak on "Does Browning Have a Vital Word for the Contemporary World?" 3.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Maine Is Nearing Clean-Up On Age Pension Applications

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 18—Most recent figures on old age assistance payments in Maine show rapid progress being made toward some action upon each of the 26,322 active applications on file at the office of the Old Age Assistance Division. The records show that of the total active applications grants have been made to 17,393 and denied upon investigation to 3,702 persons, leaving but 5,227 applications unacted upon and awaiting investigation and disposition. Just a year ago there were some 10,189 applications unacted upon and awaiting attention.

A report as of Feb. 29 showed old age assistance in the amount of $291,892 paid for that month to a total of 14,052 recipients. In February of a year ago $240,793 was paid to 11,701 recipients. It is hoped that the monthly average may be kept at $280,000 for the remainder of the year.

In spite of old age assistance and in spite of unemployment compensation, however, relief costs remain a major problem for State and local agencies. Based on information reported by local agencies for January, 1940, the State Department of Health and Welfare finds obligations of $327,569.37 were incurred for relief to 12,038 persons.

Of the total obligations reported the report finds $108.926 was in State funds and $218,642 was in local funds. Further indication that there is apparent let-up in the relief problem is contained in reports of town meetings which only on rare occasions will show any decrease in the budget appropriations voted for relief.

Highway Signs

Dr. E. Payson Smith of Harvard University, former State Superintendent of Schools in Maine and more recently Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, has added his voice to those raised in protest over the general appearance of sign-cluttered Maine highways. Dr. Smith spoke particularly of the Portsmouth to Portland main highway into Maine when he told an Augusta audience that other States are leaving scenic Maine far behind in this respect. Ugly, disfiguring and too numerous signs of all sorts and descriptions are a poor greeting to Maine visitors, he warned, and his statement will find hundreds of sign-conscious Maine citizens in accord. It may be recalled that Kenneth Roberts in "Trending Into Maine" devotes several pages to a pointed listing of the almost continuous array of signs which mar the landscape on this same much-traveled route.

Townsend Clubs

A recent convention of Maine Townsend clubs resolved to oppose any political activity within their movement in favor of any gubernatorial candidate until that candidate has the official endorsement of the National Townsend headquarters. It may be recalled that Townsend clubs were piqued after the last campaign in which Republican candidates, though generally supported, failed in the Legislature to pass a memorial to Congress in favor of the Townsend plan. Maine Townsendites, if dissatisfied with some of their State officials, are much pleased over the attitude of the State's Republican Congresional delegation in regard to the Townsend plan. Representatives Brewster, Smith and Oliver all have supported the movement. In return they received, this week, the praise of the convention and without doubt may count upon Townsend support at election time.

Barrows Protests

Returning home from a Delaware trip, Governor Barrows was quick to protest that he had indicated in an interview in New York that Senator Bridges of New Hampshire would likely be the favorite of the Maine delegation for the Presidential nomination.

The report of the interview aroused some comment in Maine and National Committeeman William S. Linnell commented that Maine's delegation undoubtedly would go unpledged as was the custom. Now the Governor says that he only meant that Maine, naturally, may be interested in Senator Bridges because he is a native of the State but that it does not necessarily follow Maine's delegation will go other than unpledged.

Connolly Case Nearing Jury, Charges Cut

Continued from Page 1

spiracy?" he asked. "Three men and nine girls testified they paid a total of $3,400. That is no conspiracy.

"Why did these employees come in? Every one of them is a political employee who saw an opportunity to ingratiate himself with those who were in power. They are all playing along with the crowd that's in.

"The story that they were forced to pay is their excuse to the people that are now in as to why they paid money to the man who is not in."

Mr. Callahan's argument will be followed by that of Abner Sisson, counsel for Mr. Connolly, and of Edward M. Sullivan, Assistant District Attorney, for Frederick T. Doyle, Assistant District Attorney, who prosecuted the case but now is confined to his home. Judge Leary will charge the jury late this afternoon.

More Cash Needed For Flood Control, Congress Is Told

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Army Engineers, declared today no additional flood-control projects could be undertaken in a dozen important areas without new authority from Congress.

He made this assertion to the House Flood-Control Committee, which undertook to draft an omnibus authorization bill involving about $185,000,000 in flood-control projects.

Supporting the Committee plan, General Schley said work under way or already completed would exhaust the congressional authorizations in these sections: Valleys of the Connecticut, Susquehanna, Ohio, Missouri, White, Arkansas, Ouachita, and Willamette Rivers, and basins of the Colorado and Brazos Rivers in Texas, Sebewaing River in Michigan, and Kings River and Tulare Lake in California.

Engineers said reports recommending about $213,000,000 of projects had been filed with Senate and House committees.

Hoping to escape Administration opposition, Representative William M. Whittington (D) of Mississippi, Chairman, was attempting to hold the omnibus measure to a smaller figure. The Administration has frowned on a huge authorization bill for rivers and harbors, which includes a long list of flood-control items.

Reviewing the program, General Schley said Congress had authorized projects costing $692,000,000 since 1936. He said this program included 377 projects in 37 states. He added, however, $440,049,000 was needed in appropriations to complete the program already authorized.

Harbor Floor to Be Charted

Uncle Sam is going to sweep the floor of Boston Harbor to see if there are any rocks and reefs down there that he doesn't know about, it was announced today by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The sweeping will be done by two boats with a wire drag stretched between, weighted so it will catch against any obstruction. Such obstructions will then be investigated by divers and their positions charted.

The work will be done by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and will be the first time that such an investigation, outside of the main ship channels, has been made since 1915.

Admiral L. O. Colebert, Director of the Survey Bureau in Washington, has notified Mr. Davis that the Oceanographer, formerly the yacht Corsair, which belonged to J. P. Morgan and which has been converted into a Geodetic Survey boat, will be sent to Boston to assist in the work. The Oceanographer is equipped with the latest instruments and devices for charting sea floors and will be open to the public for inspection June 9, National Maritime Celebration Day, Admiral Colebert announced through Mr. Davis.

AMOS KEAG SAYS—

Young Folks Get Ahead Fast When They Have the Habit of Saving!

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DANA EMERY—Treasurer

MANCHESTER, N. H.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

DRAKE'S CAKES

GUARANTEED FRESH

Axis Temporary, Harvard Men Told

On the evening before newspaper headlines were to proclaim a dramatic meeting between Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini in Northern Italy, a Harvard audience in the International House heard it asserted that, according to the view of Herr Hitler, the Rome-Berlin axis is temporary and must eventually be dissolved when Italy comes under German domination.

Egon L. S. Hanfstaengl, son of Herr Hitler's former press chief, declared that he had overheard a statement to this effect from the German Führer when he and his father were visiting at Berchtesgaden.

Mr. Hanfstaengl, Harvard freshman, came to Cambridge this year along with other refugee students of his age, and is living in the newly established co-operative International House on Divinity Avenue. He made the statement in the course of a debate for fellow students in the House parlor.

He Takes Vacation Once in 48 Years

A vacation once in 48 years is too often, according to Frederick F. Dimick, veteran secretary of the Boston Fish Pier Bureau, who returned to his duties today after a seven-week vacation in Miami. Mr. Dimick has been associated with the Boston Fish Bureau for 56 years. The only other vacation Mr. Dimick has found it necessary to take was one week when he was married. He is "happy to be back," he says, "the seven weeks seemed like seven years."

Damage Put at $20,000 In Little Building Fire

Damage caused by a three-alarm fire in the Little Building, Boylston and Tremont Streets, Boston, yesterday forenoon, was not as serious as first indicated, investigation disclosed today. The fire was limited to half a dozen offices on the eleventh floor in the rear of the building, although heat, smoke and water also left their mark in the hallway and on ceilings of that floor. The trustees' office is checking damage, first estimated as in the neighborhood of $20,000.

The fire is reported to have started by spontaneous combustion at a freight elevator platform, sending clouds of smoke through the corridors. Traffic had to be rerouted in the vicinity of the building and extra policemen were required to keep spectators back of the fire lines.

Women Voters To Hold Forum

Final plans for the Boston League of Women Voters' forum tomorrow afternoon at Perkins' Hall, in the Women's Education and Industrial Union, at 3:30 o'clock, were announced today by Miss Eleanor R. Moseley, Boston League Chairman of Education.

The subject of the Forum will be "Training Tomorrow's Citizens." Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Schools of the City of Boston, will be the principal speaker. The five members of the Boston School Committee will speak briefly upon various angles—economic, social and governmental—of the program for the teaching of citizenship in the Boston schools.

New Monroe Doctrine Urged

The Allies are losing and will continue to lose, according to Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, Professor of Political Education at Williams College, speaking at Ford Hall Forum last night, unless the United States comes to their aid with immediate diplomatic and economic intervention.

Dr. Schuman said he advocated a new Monroe Doctrine, stating that, in the interests of our own security, we do not intend to permit the conquest of China, France or England. "Our only remaining hope," he said, "is to discourage aggression by utilizing our enormous economic weight. Only this way may we possibly avoid military intervention."

Music Clubs Plan Convention in May

The Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, Dr. Thompson Stone, President, will hold its biennial convention at the Hotel Vendome on May 10 and 11, it has been announced.

A program of musical events is being prepared under Dr. Stone's direction, including a concert on the evening of the 10th by a new state-wide chorus organized by Mrs. Russell Taylor Hatch, State Choral Chairman and member of the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Music.

Insurance Hearings

First public hearings of the special commission investigating failures of mutual automobile insurance concerns will be held at the State House at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, it was announced today. The commission will examine all such failures over the past 15 years.

She Collects Textiles From India

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Frederick K. Morris of Cambridge, Mass., With Baboobhai Bhoota

Mrs. Morris is shown here at her small hand loom looking at a child's cloth-of-gold coat the M. I. T. graduate student from Bhaunagar, India, is holding. Mrs. Morris's sari is the latest thing a Hindu woman of fashion was wearing when she was in India. Her hobby is textiles, and she perfected her skill in weaving while in India. She has a large collection of textiles from India.

India's Textiles and Weaving Hobby of Cambridge Woman

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Song of India" runs like a silver thread through one American woman's experience of three months in India, weaving something of the "indefinable spirit of that country," so hard, she says, to catch in words.

Not that Mrs. Frederick K. Morris, of Cambridge, Mass., fails to express the sum total of her impressions adequately,—even beautifully. But Mrs. Morris senses that music is swifter in conveying an idea than are either of its sister arts dealing with words and color.

Mrs. Morris pursued her hobby of textiles and hand weaving, in which she had already had some instruction at the School of Textile Research at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, all through India. She went there with her husband, a professor of geology at M.I.T., who is a specialist on the geology of Asia. It was the first visit to India for them both.

Having an Interest

Incidentally, if you are going around the world, Mrs. Morris enthusiastically recommends your having an interest and pursuing it. She feels that in this way one gets so much more from one's travels.

"Everywhere we went, we had the rocks or we had the textiles," Mrs. Morris recalled with a smile.

Her pilgrimage took her to Dacca, which she describes as "the most famous city in the whole world for the hand-weaving of cotton." Into small factory and humble home Mrs. Morris's quest led her. A poor weaver may often be found sitting in a hole dug out in the earth floor of her abode, with the frame of her small horizontal loom about an inch and a half above the ground, Mrs. Morris says. This is so that a part of the weaving operation can be done with the feet.

Color and quality of Indian textiles especially interest Mrs. Morris. Colors,—green, yellow, blue, purple, orange, red—reflect the gay plumage of the birds, the flame of the flowers. A street full of Indian women makes Mrs. Morris think of "a mixed flower garden."

That there is something exciting about the texture of Indian textiles one glimpses when Mrs. Morris explains that it may be as fine as that in one blanket two yards wide which can pass through her husband's gold wedding ring,—and which, gossamer as it is, is yet very warm. It is, in fact, called a ring shawl.

Cloth of gold as made in India, Mrs. Morris says, actually has real gold woven into it, and gold threads that go through more pliable, slender textiles are likewise pure gold. The process for accomplishing this adornment in weaving, as Mrs. Morris tells it, sounds, as she says, like magic,—but she has checked with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and it has substantiated what she was told in India.

"A little ingot of silver about the size of my little finger is plated with real gold and drawn out into a wire finer and finer. The gold molecules distribute themselves over the entirety of that silver wire. With the last drawing, they take a very fine, tiny anvil and hammer and tap the wire as they pull it through, thus spreading it wide out into a flat, tiny ribbon of gold.

Around Silk Thread

"That is wound around a silk thread by a sort of little spinning wheel, and makes the kind of garments that are of the real cloth of gold."

All saris are beautiful, she declares, even the cheapest ones that sell for less than one dollar having a gay border. When one is in India for a time, and is observant, one can soon learn to tell where a woman is from by the way she wears her sari.

The one Mrs. Morris was wearing, for example, a fuchsia cotton light as chiffon, exquisitely threaded with silver (yes, real silver, she says), which drapes over her right shoulder, makes into pleats in front, and exposes only a little of the left arm, is the style in the western part of India, around the Bombay district. In Bengal again, the sari is worn over the left shoulder entirely, and hangs down the back. In many rural districts Mrs. Morris noted saris being worn over the head. In Punjab, no sari is worn, but, instead, a large voluminous petticoat, a little waist, and a scarf around the shoulders.

It was very difficult for Mrs. Morris to secure any children's clothes, it being the custom in India, when a sari is beginning to wear out, to cut it down for the younger members of the family.

In case you had ever wondered why clothes in India are as they are, and not like ours, Mrs. Morris has brought back the answer.

"They say, 'why should you cut up a beautiful piece of cloth, only to sew it back together again?'"

M. I. T. Announces Faculty Changes

Appointment of Dr. John W. M. Bunker as Dean of the Graduate School at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and of Prof. Howard R. Bartlett as head of the Department of English and History; the retirement of several prominent members of the faculty, and the annual staff appointments and promotions have been announced by the Institute.

Dr. Bunker, Director of the Research Laboratories of Biology and Professor of Biochemistry and Physiology, will succeed Dr. Harry M. Goodwin, Dean since 1932, when the latter retires in June after 50 years on the Technology staff. Professor Bartlett has been acting head of his department since the retirement of the late Prof. Henry G. Pearson.

The Institute also announced the retirement next January of Dr. James F. Norris, Director of the Institute's Research Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, Past President of the American Chemical Society, and Director of the National Research Council, and the retirements next June of Prof. William T. Hall, of the Department of Chemistry; Prof. Charles W. Berry, an authority on heat engineering and refrigeration, and of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, and Prof. Harold K. Barrows, noted hydraulic engineer and expert on flood control, of the Department of Civil and Sanitary Engineering.

Port Revenues Continue High; Wool Plentiful

Port of Boston Business

Government revenue at the Port of Boston, obtained through collection of customs, still continues fairly high, and the volume of wool receipts shows that the importers are still bringing large quantities into the country. These facts were disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, covering the business of the Port last week with comparisons for the corresponding week a year ago.

While business of the Port compares favorably with recent weeks, the revenues which fell off a bit from last week are well ahead of the corresponding period of a year ago. And the total for the eight and one half months of the present fiscal year is nearly $10,000,000 ahead of last year.

Woll continues to pour into Boston from South Africa, South America, and Australia. Some of the piers in Boston are congested with wool but claims that new piers are needed are denied by Port officials who say that this condition is temporary and occurs on every year at this time when there are heavy wool imports.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

	Week Ending	
Classification—	Mch. 16, 1940	Year Ago
Impts for consumption	$2,945,812	$3,006,079
Impts for warehouse	1,097,962	784,908
Withdrawn from whse for consumption	727,681	741,593
Duties collected	658,064	519,766
Wool imports (lbs)	5,889,364	2,136,856

	Fiscal Year July 1-Mar. 16	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs)	113,180,094	40,861,638
Duties collected	$25,070,594	$15,537,303

City Government System Assailed

The City Council system of city government was attacked today by Miss Margaret McSweeney, Chairman of the City Committee of the Boston League of Women Voters, at a meeting of the Legislative Committee of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs, at the Boston Y. W. C. A.

Pointing to what she termed the present inefficient handling of the city budget under the Boston City Council, Miss McSweeney said this condition served to underline the unrepresentative quality of a group which is elected from wards under the plurality system. A situation where the budget and tax rate are so out-of-line with any possibility of financial recovery could not arise under the proportional representation system, where the council would be elected at large and which, when elected, would truly represent the citizens of Boston, Miss McSweeney told the members of the Legislative Committee.

A ballot cast under PR, Miss McSweeney pointed out, "would not go into the waste basket." The City Council would represent not the selected candidates of a small number of machine voters, but a cross-section of the civic, economic, and financial interests of the voters.

Mr. Thomas Dasey, of the Municipal Research Bureau, gave a practical, blackboard sample-ballot demonstration of proportional representation voting. Mrs. Raymond Calpin, Legislative Chairman of the City Federation, presided.

U. S. Grand Jury Closes Its Term

The Federal grand jury at Boston today ended its three months' term, during which it presented 125 indictments charging violations of Federal laws. As its final work it turned in two indictments today before reporting the close of its labors to Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court.

This grand jury, which has had an extraordinary session, according to court officials, bestowed watch chains and knives on Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney; his assistant, Henry M. Leen, and Richard Qualters, Deputy United States Marshal, whose son, a Secret Service man, is personal bodyguard of President Roosevelt.

Among the most prominent of the cases handled by the jury were the so-called WPA irregularities and alleged violations of Federal income tax laws by dog track operators in Massachusetts.

The WPA investigation is still going on and will be directed by the new grand jury which comes in tomorrow.

The retiring grand jurors will hold a social get-together tonight to which they have invited Mr. Brandon.

Dever to Defend Cigarette Tax Vote

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, announced today that he will contest in Superior Judicial Court the petition filed by a group of taxpayers seeking to prevent Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, from placing a referendum on the two-cent cigarette tax on the November State ballot.

The Attorney General pointed out that he already has ruled that the referendum sought through an initiative petition by more than 20,000 voters is legal as to form and subject matter. If the referendum resulted in repeal of the cigarette tax law the State would lose $2,000,000 annually.

Captain Gainard to Speak

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will pay honor to Capt. J. A. Gainard, Master of the City of Flint, which was seized and held by the German ship Deutschland in European waters, tonight at a dinner at which the Captain will be guest of honor. Captain Gainard is scheduled to speak on "The Historic Crossing of the City of Flint."

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we hope the weather makes up its mind by the time you read this . . . but it's doing a beautiful job of raining and snowing at the same time at the moment. However, it of course gives us a grand opening to mention an umbrella we saw in New York last week, which we immediately looked for in town when we got home.

It's not only an umbrella, but also a handbag as well. Not the umbrella . . . we mean that the ensemble consists of both. You see the idea is that first of all you appear with one of those big Jumbo handbags under your arm, or swinging from your hand (it has handles) and you just go about your shopping as usual. And then comes the rain. (Not that we're exactly wishing for it for you, but in order to illustrate our point it's got to happen figuratively, anyhow!) Now instead of trying to dodge the raindrops along with plenty of other shoppers, and diving into a taxi and heading for home; you simply amaze everybody around by calmly unzipping the zipper busiriess at the side, and hauling out the trickiest little umbrella you ever saw, and getting under it. In other words, you're always prepared; just the way you have to be in New England, you know. The umbrella has come from within a special compartment in the bag, which has been built for its own self. You don't even know it's there as far as the rest of the stuff in the bag is concerned, for it never even sees it. Its particularly housing project is all rubber-lined, so you can pop it right back inside when you don't need it any more. The bag itself is either a wool felt or a faille, and if we remember correctly both materials have been so treated that they refuse to even recognize the rain. And they come in colors enough to blend in with most street ensembles; that is, black, red, navy blue, and green. Right in the handbag section, on the street floor at R. H. Stearns'.

Ideas for Easter Remembrances

And now we're cramful of ideas and suggestions for the man who will shortly be in a quandary as to just what to buy his fair lady for an Easter remembrance. Of course the first thing most men think of is some kind of perfume; and inasmuch as you're usually on safe ground with it, we'll go in for some of it. The exceptionally lovely packaging that goes on at this time of the year is always sure to add to the attractiveness of the gift. Take the cunning little old-fashioned nosegay that Lucien Lelong has put out, for instance. Here you have not only a tiny corsage that can really be worn as a little floral tidbit, (because they're real flowers, dried to preserve their own gay colors!) but four little bottles of Lelong perfume nestled down right in among the blossoms. And all fixed up in two boxes; the outer one resembling a box you'd get a real corsage in from the florists. For $5. Then there's Helena Rubinstein's "Apple Blossom" ensemble that consists of a gay box containing bath powder and cologne to match, for $2. At the Salon on Newbury Street, or any of her special counters around town; including Hovey's, Chandler's, and so forth. Elizabeth Arden suggests one of her luxurious bottles of Blue Grass Perfume, for which there is a cute little heart-shaped bottle now. Or her June Geranium soap that smells so yummy, in the $2.50 or $4 size. Charbert will wheel a gift right up to her door in a tiny little wheelbarrow (or maybe you'd call it a flower cart) that's overladen with flowers, and the perfumes include many of the various Charbert scents. Prince Matchabelli shows a little Easter Egg that opens up to reveal their perfume in the regal gilt crown bottle.

Wear a Spoon In Your Lapel

P. S. If it's a lone dollar that you want to spend, then we can think of no more for your money at the present moment than one of those tricky little Lapel Spoons (yes, we said spoon) that pin right onto a suit lapel. Of course if you want to splurge you can always buy two or three, because they are often worn in bunches. They're copies of French heirlooms, in Sterling Silver, and have little figures right on top. Dainty and ever so different! At Gilchrist's, but if you dislike the idea of prowling around shops yourself, simply call Gilchrist's Telephone Shopping Service and ask for their Miss Black. Hubbard 9400.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

If Chewing Gum Is Less Chewy: Guatemala's Chicle Output Off

Foreign Trade Flashes

Chicle—the basis in manufacture of chewing gum—is being produced in curtailed volume in Guatemala this year, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Because of inadequate rainfall, production is estimated at 1,300,000 pounds or 44 per cent under the 2,300,000 pounds extracted last season, said Mr. Smith.

The entire output of chicle in Guatemala is marketed in the United States, and the industry is unique in that the entire output is transported by airplane from producing areas in the jungles, to port of shipment on the seacoast, Mr. Smith said. Use of airplanes virtually revolutionized conditions in this industry. Five airports have been built in the jungles, making possible the exploitaton of areas formerly regarded as inaccessible. Chicle can now be flown from jungle airports to seaports in less than two hours, compared with days and weeks by former primitive means of transportation.

Gold Output Breaks Record

Gold production in South Africa broke all records in 1939, Mr. Smith declared. Preliminary statistics show the yield of refined gold in the Transvaal in 1939 to be 12,819,344 fine ounces, a gain of 662,715 fine ounces over 1938, which was the previous record.

Locomotives for Australia

Five locomotives costing about $62,600 each are being constructed for the New South Railways of Australia, for use on interstate lines, Mr. Smith said. They are to be of a modified streamlined design, and will carry the highest steam pressure in Australia—245 pounds to the square inch. They will have greater hauling power than the most powerful express locomotives now operating on Australian railways, he said. A new type of sleeping car with 16 single-berth wall beds is also being built that will be of the corridor type with air ventilation.

Venezuelan Tires Soon

Final plans for establishment in Venezuela of an American automobile tire manufacturing factory have been completed, according to Mr. Smith. The site acquired is about six miles east of Caracas, and construction is expected to begin soon. A company has been formed in Caracas with capital subscribed jointly by Venezuelan and American interests, it is said. The output of the factory is to be sold only in the Venezuelan market.

Belgian Ruling on Planes

Transport planes are allowed to operate above the clouds under certain atmospheric conditions over Belgian territory, according to an official Belgian decree reported to Mr. Smith. Authorization for such activity, however, must be obtained from the authorities at the Brussels airport. When the flight takes place in or above the clouds, no altitude is stipulated but as soon as the earth is again visible to the pilot, he must come down or operate at a height of less than 500 meters, lest anti-aircraft defense forces go into action, the decree provides.

New Brake Lining

Automobile brake lining, entirely without the use of asbestos, is reported to have been developed in Germany, said Mr. Smith. It is made of aluminum wool, incorporated with synthetic "Buna" rubber as binding material, he said. In contrast to pure metal lining, the new one does not react injuriously on the metal surface to which it is applied, according to the report.

Easter Plants and Cut Flowers

Distinctive Corsages

Scott THE FLORIST (INCORPORATED)

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Coat Shop—Second Floor

Ethel Barrymore at Wilbur Wednesday—Van Gogh in Cambridge

'Higher and Higher' Remains Only Show for First of Week

For the first two days of the week, "Higher and Higher" will have the theatrical part of the town to itself. All the other stage productions departed over the week end, and the first opening scheduled for the week falls on Wednesday, when Vincent Sheean's new comedy, "An International Incident," brings Ethel Barrymore to the Wilbur to begin a 10 days' engagement.

"Higher and Higher," which Dwight Deere Wiman is presenting at the Schubert, continues in Boston through this week and next. It is scheduled to go from here directly to the Shubert Theater in New York for its Manhattan premiere on Thursday, April 4.

Over the week end, plans to bring "Thanks for My Wife" to the Plymouth Theater on Saturday were cancelled, and the only opening that now remains on the list for Saturday is "Mulatto," Langston Hughes' and Martin Jones' play of miscegenation, for the Copley. "Thanks for My Wife," it now appears, will go directly from Chicago to New York, opening in the latter city on March 23.

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Miss Barrymore's Play

Miss Barrymore was last seen in Boston in the early autumn of 1938 at the Plymouth Theater as the centenarian heroine of "Whiteoaks." During the present season she has acted in New York in "Farm of Three Echoes."

"An International Incident," her new play, is Mr. Sheean's first contribution to the stage. It gives her the role of an expatriate returning to the United States for a lecture tour. Guthrie McClintic is both producer and director. The cast includes Cecil Humphreys, who was seen at the Shubert Theater a few weeks ago as the British Consul in "A Passenger to Bali," Kent Smith, Eda Heinemann, Lea Penman, J. Arthur Kennedy, Sidney Stone, Ben Lackland, Regina Valdy, and Richard Bishop. The setting was designed by Stewart Chaney.

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"Richard" Tickets

Box office sale of seats began today at the Colonial for the engagement of "King Richard II," which comes to that theater next Monday for a week's engagement. Maurice Evans and his company, including Ian Keith, as Bolingbroke, are to arrive in Boston Wednesday evening for final rehearsals of the revival. Private dress rehearsals will be given on Saturday and Sunday nights.

The cast will include John Barclay as John of Gaunt, Charles Dalton as the Earl of Northumberland, Donald Cameron as the Bishop of Carlisle, Lauren Gilbert as the Duke of Aumerle, Rhys Williams, Everett Ripley, Emmett Rogers, Donald Randolph, and Alfred Paschall. Carmen Mathews will have the role of the Queen. Miss Mathews will be making her second Boston appearance with Mr. Evans. She acted the Welsh bride in "King Henry IV, Part I" in the Evans production at the Shubert last spring.

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"Hot Mikado" Again

Another engagement is promised of "The Hot Mikado," this time at the Shubert for two weeks beginning April 1. When the show was here before it stayed at the Boston Opera House. Bill Robinson, as everyone remembers, heads the cast, and among the others are Rose Brown, Maurice Ellis, J. A. Lillard, and Robert Parrish.

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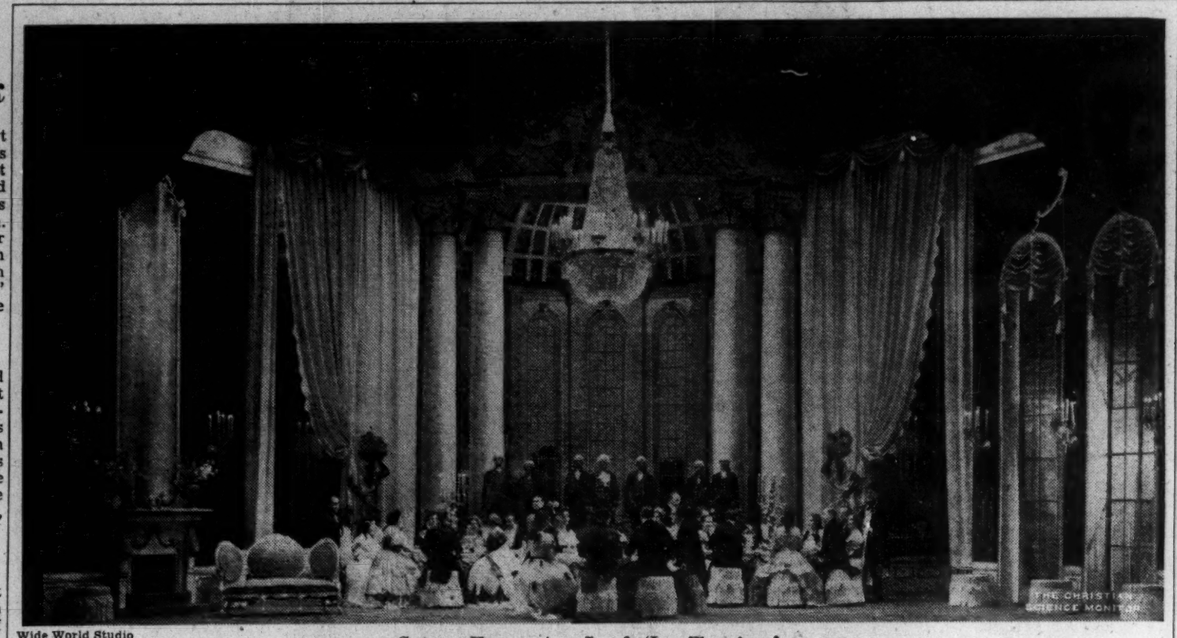
Guild Adds Detroit

It is reported in New York that Detroit will be added next season to the list of subscription cities of the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. There is also a possibility that Cleveland may be included.



Wide World Studio

Scene From Act I of 'La Traviata'

As it will be produced by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Boston Opera House on Saturday evening, March 30. The cast will include Richard Crooks, Helen Jepson, Thelma Votipka, and Helen Oldheim.

Loan Exhibition at Fogg

By Dorothy Adlow

A loan exhibition of 14 paintings by Vincent Van Gogh is on view at the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, through April 10. The pictures were lent from the collection of V. W. Van Gogh through the Municipal Museum, Amsterdam, to the Golden Gate Exhibition, San Francisco.

The intensive if somewhat sporadic education which Americans are receiving in modern art has made Van Gogh a familiar figure. Since the comprehensive exhibition of his paintings five years ago, his name has become a household word, and colored reproductions of his pictures have become a trade item in amazing demand. It is refreshing, after seeing so many mechanically made reproductions, to look once again upon originals. The blatant and obvious color contrasts of the reproductions give way to subtleties and modulations that make the originals come alive and appear peculiarly scintillating.

There is nothing in the Cambridge exhibition from before the Paris sojourn of Van Gogh. in Other words, he is seen under the brightening influence of the Impressionists, from whom Vincent learned a great deal about color, which he used in his own way. In the years after the Parisian interval, he painted with a fearless, radical brush, the vehemence and brilliance of which had no match. The colors which the Impressionists had contended corresponded to the natural appearance of things were handled by Van Gogh in a way that would make them personal, dramatic, and decorative. It was not the landscape of St. Rémy, or Auvers, or the streets of Arles as they might be perceived by an average man, but they were apprehended through the heightened emotional experience of Van Gogh.

There is one canvas, "The Old Woman," painted after J. F. Millet. Van Gogh admired Millet because he had in common with the Barbizon painter a deep feeling for peasants and their daily lives. This canvas differs from the Frenchman's, however, in that the domestic scene is portrayed in a multiplicity of colors, keyed high and radiating light. Millett's pictures were dark, and the light was concentrated in a theatrical way upon the chief characters. Van Gogh reflected the new use of color which captured atmosphere in the variety of carefully placed hues.

He is better off outdoors where concentration upon light and its qualification by plants, trees, and clouds seems to achieve more convincing results. Wheatfields sway under the breeze, fluctuate in the flickering light. "Cypresses" shows Van Gogh the linealist translating his own restless, troubled moods into rippling, flamelike lines. This canvas was painted at St. Rémy when Van Gogh felt hopeless and dreary. Restful and enchanting, on the other hand, is a small canvas, "Flowering Almond Branch." In some way, the other canvases are tinged or permeated with his tragic personal experience. Line and color are qualified by his inner state of feeling. Van Gogh was the artist who transformed Impressionism, a manner of recording clearly what one sees, into Expressionism, a manner of uttering with pictorial eloquence what one feels. The modern school of painting has been cleft into these two divisions ever since he and his courageous colleagues launched upon this twofold approach to paint.

Opera Tickets Downtown

Opera tickets will be on sale at the office of the Opera Association at 234 Boylston Street until one hour before each performance, when they will be available at the box office of the Boston Opera House. This arrangement is made, the Association explains, "as a convenience to all opera patrons in the belief that the downtown location is more convenient."

Films in Prospect

Films announced to open later in the week in Boston include the following:

Keith Memorial—"Pinnocchio," Walt Disney's new full length feature, in a double bill with "Millionaire Playboy" (Joe Penner). Beginning Thursday. There will be no Wednesday evening preview.

State and Orpheum—"Rebecca" (Lawrence Olivier and Joan Fontaine), and "Outside the Three Mile Limit" (Jack Holt). Beginning Thursday.

Metropolitan — "Road to Singapore" (Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour), and "Women Without Names" (Ellen Drew, Robert Paige). Beginning Thursday.

Boston Dance Notes

Barbara Mettler, assisted by Felicia Liebow, Shirley Wimmer, and Lillian Zaner, will give a recital in the Lee auditorium, Y. W. C. A., on Clarendon Street, on Monday evening, March 25, for members of the Smith College Club of Boston.

The program includes "Fundamentals of the Dance," "Prelude," duet from "Country Dance," "March," "Machine Movement," "Blues," "Drum Study," "Ride," excerpt from "Apprehension," and "Shake 'er Down."

Eugene Finkelhor is the musical director announced.

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Erskine Dance Group

Otto Ashermann, who is training the Erskine School's first dance group, will present a selected number of the dancers in a recital at Pembroke College, Providence, on April 4. A larger production is in preparation for the late spring.

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Shawn Group Farewell

Ted Shawn and his Men Dancers will make their final appearance in Symphony Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 6 and 7, presenting a different program on each occasion.

The group, which is now making a spring tour through the West and South, will be disbanded after the Boston engagement. They made their debut in Boston in March, 1933, and in the past seven years, touring the United States and parts of Canada and England, have succeeded in proving that the dance can be a manly art, a thoroughly masculine and legitimate profession for men.

Ted Shawn, the organizer and leader of the group, said recently that his work in dance seems to have run in seven-year cycles. He believes this particular cycle of his work is finished. He has successfully accomplished what he set out to do, and is now ready for new experiments.

After a period of retirement, he will start on another venture. Though no official announcement has been made as to the nature of this venture, indications are that it may be in the direction of Greek choral song and dance, as tried out at Jacob's Pillow, the former Shawn School and Camp, last summer. These indications include his long expressed desire to use large groups of men and women dancers in symphonic dance forms.

M. L.

Concert Calendar

Monday

Concert by the Boston University Orchestra, with Arthur Fiedler, conducting. Samuel Elkind, violinist. Alumni Hall, 84 Exeter Street, at 8:15.

Tuesday

Final concert in the Wellesley series will be given by Kerstin Thorborg, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera. Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, at 8:30.

Concert in Brown Hall, by Ottolee Macomber, pianist, winner of the 1938 Mason and Hamlin prize. 8:15.

Wednesday

Annual concert of the MacDowell Club Orchestra. Jordan Hall at 8:15. Arthur Fiedler, conductor; Frances Brockman, violin soloist.

Thursday

Nineteenth regular afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Friday

Concert by the Bowdoin College Glee Club. Frederic Tillotson, conductor. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Saturday

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday

César Franck's "Beatitudes" will be sung by the State Chorus, accompanied by the Commonwealth Symphony. A Buckingham Simson, conductor. Boston Art Museum at 2:30.

Walter Bird

Kerstin Thorborg

Who will sing Fricka in "Walküre" March 30, Brangäne in "Tristan" April 1, and Marina in "Boris" April 4.

'Richard II' Long Neglected

"King Richard II," which Maurice Evans is bringing to the Colonial Theater on March 25 for his second appearance in the play in Boston, had been unknown on the stage in this city for many years until a performance by the Stratford-on-Avon company at the Hollis Street Theater, April 1, 1930. And until the revival by Mr. Evans at the St. James Theater in New York in February, 1937, followed by the tour which brought the play and player to the Boston Opera House in October, 1937, "Richard II" was largely neglected in this country.

One of the reasons suggested for this theatrical lack of interest is that the role did not lend itself to the acting methods of the tragedians who dominated the stage during the last century. "Richard III" seemed to be more to their liking.

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From study of the records it appears that the last American actor to play "Richard II" was Edwin Booth in 1878, and the first was James W. Wallack in 1819. The only ones to play the role in this country between the times of Booth and Wallack were the great Englishman, Edmund Kean, in 1820 and 1826, and his lesser son, Charles Kean, who gave a single performance at the Broadway Theater, New York, on Sept. 15, 1865. Mr. Booth first appeared in the character at the Fifth Avenue Theater in November, 1875, giving four performances, with two young actors, John Drew and Maurice Barrymore, in the supporting cast.

Three years later he played it for the fifth and last time in New York. He played it only twice more—at McVicker's Theater, Chicago—and during one of these performances he was shot at by a deranged man in the audience, but the aim was poor. This record indicates how little the actor liked, or was suited to, the part. "Richard III," on the other hand, was one of his most effective and popular roles. The only other performances in America, it is said, were a few by the Stratford-on-Avon company when visiting here in 1913 and 1930.

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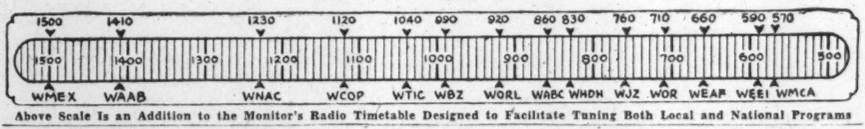
"King Richard II" has not been so neglected in England. During the Nineteenth Century it was played frequently at Covent Garden and Drury Lane, London, by the two Keans and by Macready; and later at Her Majesty's Theater by Beerbohm Tree, who gave the drama one of his customary lavish spectacular productions and enjoyed a run of 107 performances. This stood as a world record until Maurice Evans gave 171 presentations at the St. James Theater, New York. Frank R. Benson used the play as a regular item in the repertory of his touring Shakespeare company; and it is now frequently given at the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon, and at the "Old Vic" in London.

At the Old Vic Maurice Evans acted in the play for a good six weeks in 1934, an exceptional number of performances for a repertory theater. In 1932 John Gielgud essayed the role at the Old Vic with considerable success, and in his support was Margaret Webster, who directed the rehearsals for Maurice Evans' New York production. Henry Baynton (1910) and Leslie Faber (1926) were two other comparatively recent Richards in London.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	'Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Talk; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Youth in the Toils"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	Popular music	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial drama				'Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time"	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch.	interviews	Lou; songs; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Piano duet
9:00 Theater: George	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical
9:15 Brent, Kay Francis,	mystery drama	program	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30 Jim Ameche in	Rochester Civic Orch.,	Alec Templeton Time:	Morton Gould's Orchestra;	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "The Rains Came"	G. F. Harrison, cond.	piano; chorus; orch.	vocalist	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Paul Martin's Music	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Paul Martin's Music		News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum: Col.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Network sports	Mario Chandler's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	Philip B. Fleming	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Network sports	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Network sports	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network sports	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Network sports	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45 Henry, King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Network sports	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC--244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Listen to Band"	Gene and Glenn	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Gene and Glenn	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star News"
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Music programs	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 Popular music	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15 American School of	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30 the Air	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 "Cavalcade"	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations"; music	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Buddy Clark, songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15 "Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Piano soloist
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Aloha Land"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	musicale; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"Notebook"; talk	Household talk	James Cromwell, U. S.	"Songs You Like"
1:45 "Road of Life"	Sketch; music	Household talk	Minister to Canada	"Tex and Slim"
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	"Gallant American	Hymn recital	News Service	Religious drama
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Women"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	Religious drama
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Dramatization	Organ soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Dramatization	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Oleander Quartet
3:15 "Listen to Band"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	McFarland Twins' Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Recordings	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	'Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	Network speaker	Organ recital
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Know Your State"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Drake University	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hector's Mati-	"Of Service to You"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Civic Symphony	Vocal recital
4:45 nee: music	"Of Service to You"	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musical program
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Glen Gray's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	Gene and Glenn	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Speaker; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Hilde Reggiani, soprano;	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	comment	orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Mozart Concerto Series:	"Let's Dance"
8:45 Heirs"; sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	pianist; orchestra	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	"This War"; talk	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	"Jordan's Banks"	Popular quiz	Relay from France	"Variety Hour"
9:30 Sen. Arthur Capper,	"Celebrity Minstrels"	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Variety Hour"
9:45 Kansas	"Celebrity Minstrels"	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	N. E. Talks It Over:	Bob Hope; Judy Garland; orchestra	Rangers Stanley Cup playoff	News Service
10:15 Horlick's Orchestra	"Are We Educating for			Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Democracy?" forum;	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Frank Gagen's Orches-	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	questions	house"; drama; music	tra	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Talk from France	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Sen. Sheppard, Texas	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	News Service

Art Exhibitions

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Oils, water colors, etchings and wood carvings by Leroy L. Woodward. Through March.

Boston Art Club, New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Arthur Franklyn Musgrave. Through March.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Group exhibition of oils, water colors, books and music by members of the Copley Society of Boston and the Boston Branch of National League of American Pen Women. Through April 1.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings of sacred subjects by Allan R. Crite; sculpture by Katherine W. Lane. Through March 23.

Copley Society—Water colors by Laura Lee. Through March 29.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by John F. Enser and Harold E. Lindergreen.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Water colors by Rosamond Pier Hunt. Through March.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Miscellaneous group of Americana.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry Botkin, and Patrick Morgan, Through March.

Guild of Boston Artists—Portraits by Harry Sutton Jr. Through March 23.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Paintings and drawings by children (ages 5 to 10). Through April 8.

John McLaughlin, 23 River Street—Group of Japanese drawings by Utamaro, Toyokuni, Hiroshige and Hokusar.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street — Exhibition of one hundred contemporary prints. Opening March 20 through April 27; drawings and paintings by Boston children.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Whistler Guild of Artists. Through March 23.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings, including a group of The Barbison School. March 21-April 13.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of New England photography. Through March.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England landscapes by James K. Bonner. Through March 29.

Robert S. Vose Galleries, 599 Boylston Street—Paintings by Frank Vining Smith. Through April 6. Water colors by Ann Peterson. Through March 23.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models and whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Exhibition of paintings by Vincent Van Gogh, lent through the courtesy of the Municipal Museum, Amsterdam. Through April 10.

Germanic Museum — Eighteenth Century book illustrations. Oils and water colors by Paul Klee. March 27.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45, Sundays 1-4, music at 2, admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5.—"Arts of the Middle Ages," important loan exhibition of Medieval art including sculpture, paintings, manuscripts, enamels, textiles and tapestries. Special Exhibition Galleries. Also Variations on a Theme by Rubens, Painting Gallery 21a, to March 24.

Norma Nelson, the young lady who pesters Jackie Cooper so relentlessly as Willie Baxter's small sister in "Seventeen," has become a Paramount contract player. Her first role under this status will be to enact Dorothy Lamour as a child in "Typhoon," with Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George.

Ethel Barrymore

Coming to the Wilbur Wednesday in Vincent Sheean's first play, "An International Incident"

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, March 19

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of Natural Science Research Review."
7:15 p. m.—Instruction and Training in Morse Code.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: advanced course.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—"Hungarian Comedy Overture." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 10.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; light music; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 8.83 meg., 30.5m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"The Empire at War." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English), DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Eindhoven—9:35 p. m.—American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DXB, 9.61 meg., 3.12 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Full news bulletin, GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TBP11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy"—*ATKINSON N. Y. Times*
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor"—Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Evgs. 25c ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.20
Mats. 25c ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.65
PLYMOUTH, West 45th Street. Evenings 8:50
CI. 6-9156 Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:50

"HILARIOUS FUN"—*Winchell*
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evgs. 2:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining"
—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn; Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40, MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons."—Sloper, The Ch. Sci. Monitor.
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
TWO ON AN ISLAND
by ELMER RICE
with Luther ADLER • Betty FIELD • John CRAVEN
HUDSON Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BRy. 9-0298
Evgs. 8:30—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat 2:30

ELISABETH BERGNER
STOLEN LIFE
At 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 P.M.
Magnificent, a delightful treat"—CUE
TUES. THRU FRIDAY PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON

BOSTON

SHUBERT LAST 2 WKS. Tonight, 8:30 MAT. WED.
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
JACK MARTA SHIRLEY
HALEY • EGGERT • ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S
Newest MUSICAL COMEDY
HIGHER and HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
Evgs 55c to $3.30
Wed. Mat. 55c to $2.20. Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.75.

LOEW'S STATE
KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
and ORPHEUM
LIB. 3491

COLONIAL One Week Only Opening Monday Mar. 25
SEATS ARE ON SALE
MAURICE EVANS
in
KING RICHARD II
with IAN KEITH
Evgs. $1.10 to $3.30. Wed.-Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.75. Tax Inc.

"Germany and Federal Union"
Hear Dr. Ernst W. Meyer
former Counselor in German Embassy
speak at Pilgrim Hall
14 Beacon Street, Boston
TOMORROW EVENING AT 8 P. M.
Admission Free

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Edgar Bergen
"Charlie McCarthy, Detective"
Joan Bennett—Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
"Green Hell"
Wed.: Hunchback of Notre Dame and Oh! Johnny, How You Can Love

Bruins Head for New York to Face Rangers in Opening Game of Stanley Cup Play

Series Begins Tomorrow Night On Madison Square Garden Ice

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having successfully defended their National Hockey League championship the Boston Bruins headed for New York this afternoon to begin defense of the Stanley Cup. They engage the New York Rangers at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night in the first of the best-four-out-of-seven series.

There are some misgivings regarding their series with Rangers. Last year the two played out the seven games to reach a decision and at that time the Bruins were rated much the better club in preseries predictions. Today the Bruins are again rated a great hockey club, but Rangers are considered a much better team than that of last year.

Although Rangers were seemingly better during the mid-season period than the finish, they have had since last Thursday night to get ready for the Bruins. Undoubtedly Lester Patrick has taken a prominent part in the preparing of the club for the important series and his hand will show in the tactics the New Yorkers display.

Two Lines to Stop

Patrick is not one to send a team of his into an important series without a system. Last year his tactics were troublesome to the Bruins and it will be interesting to watch what methods of approach the Blue Shirts adopt this year. Undoubtedly the main move of the Ranger tactics will be to bottle up the first two scoring lines of the Bruins. Last year they held the "Sauerkrauts" in check, but were unable to blanket the Cowley line.

On the other hand the Bruins, as defending champions, because of their known balance, probably will not go into the game tomorrow night with any set tactical plans. They are pretty well versed in the style of play Rangers will use and probably will consider their own offense sufficient in itself. The fact that the Rangers do devise ways and means to halt the Bruins is complimentary to the Bruins.

Scorers Hold Position

Last night the locals really did little more than go through the motions, sharpening their attack and avoiding heavy bodychecking. Play was rather wide open and the locals did not break through the Canadiens until the final period when the visitors, shorthanded, weakened their backchecking and the Bruins poured pucks at Claude Bourque to win 7 to 2.

* * *

Before the game presentations were in order with Capt. Dit Clapper of the Bruins receiving the Dufresne trophy, emblematic of the most valuable player to the Bruins on home ice, from President Frank Calder of the N. H. L., and also receiving, in behalf of the team, the Prince of Wales trophy, emblematic of the National Hockey League championship. In the absence of Eddie Shore, Calder presented the Shore trophy to the co-captains of the Newton High School.

* * *

Canadiens brought only 10 players and while they hustled, they were unable to cope with the manpower of the Bruins . . . Johnny Shewchuk gave way to Red Hamill for the game . . . The Bruin scoring line of Schmidt, Bauer and Dumart held their one, two, three rating in the individual scoring list, although Gordon Drillon of Toronto made an admirable bid in the two-game series with Amerks . . . He scored three goals and two assists for a total of 40 points.

* * *

Schmidt finished the season with 52 points, 21 goals and 31 assists, to be the first Bruin to win the honor since Coach Cooney Weiland turned the trick back in the 1929-30 season . . . Dumart and Bauer tied for second place with 43 points.

New Hampshire Riflemen Have Near Perfect Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 18—The most nearly perfect team, a squad which has shown but two defeats in four seasons, is a product of the least-known sport at the University of New Hampshire.

This Wildcat paradox is the rifle squad, a band of sharpshooters who pour lead into minute targets in a dark, small range. The almost unblemished record began in 1937 when a 12-match slate was shot in perfect time. Victory was stretched through seven meetings of 1938 only to be sharply broken by a two point defeat in the hands of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1,064 to 1,066. From then on down the stretch, the New Hampshire shooters were unbeatable.

The Wildcats were still winning the next winter until they met the Army of West Point in the season's fourth match. Army was the winner in a three position match. But once again the New Hampshire riflers are finding smooth shooting with 13 wins in succession.

Tommy Goertz of Alton, elected captain during mid-season, has been New Hampshire's most consistent scorer with a first, four seconds, a third, and a fifth. The senior's best showing was against Bowdoin on March 8 when he set a new Wildcat high of 190 in two positions. His prone score was perfect.

Best team score of the year was made against Lowell Textile as another school record fell. The Wildcats punched the targets for 925 points out of a possible 1,000, although no man shot better than 186. Lowest man, however, hung up 184, to give the team exceptional balance.

Only one of Maj. George L. Prindle's regular five will be back on the campus next year. The other four are seniors. The coach must develop an almost new team from a group of green recruits to perpetuate New Hampshire's string of undefeated and near-undefeated rifle squads.

Sports Around the Hub

800 See Badminton Finals

The University Club housed 800 spectators last night to see the finals of the seventh annual New England badminton championships, indicating the growing popularity of this game. The matches were well played and thrilled the interested gathering throughout.

Mrs. William R. Walton Jr. of Canada defeated Helen Gibson of Westport, Conn., in the women's singles final by a score of 11—3, 11—6. The men's singles went three sets before E. P. Fairman of Philadelphia finally downed Robert Wright of Boston, 15—12, 5—15, 15—3.

Augmenting the competition which included the men's, women's and mixed doubles championship with the inter-city doubles matches for women was an exhibition by the four leading professional players, Ken Davidson, Jack Brewer, Basil Jones and Jack Purcell.

* * *

New England will be represented in the national fencing championships in New York this coming May by Nelly Gordon of the Percy Fencing School of Cambridge as a result of her victory in the New England senior foils championship yesterday at Tech's Walker Memorial Building. She survived a field of 20 women competitors.

* * *

After taking a 5-4 defeat from the Cardinal farm team, Rochester, Saturday, the Bees turned on the Phillies yesterday and triumphed 12 to 1. In both games they played without Max West, Tony Cuccinello, and Al Lopez.

* * *

The Red Sox also divided games, losing to Brooklyn yesterday 9 to 2, after lacing the Cincinnati Reds on Saturday, 10 to 3. Ted Williams did not play in either game, and Foxx missed the game yesterday.

* * *

Pat Carpenter of the North Bennett Street gymnasium outran a field of more than 200 to win the five-mile novice road race conducted by the Boston Park Department in connection with the South Boston Evacuation Day program Saturday. He ran the distance in 25m. 11s. Two hundred and nineteen runners finished the race.

* * *

Newton Y. M. C. A. won the senior two-state (Mass. and R. I.) indoor track and field championship Saturday with 46 points dethroning the Boston Y. M. C. A.

. . . A five-goal rally gave the Freebooters a victory over the Harvard polo team 10 to 6 Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory. Leo Boyle led the Freebooters with five goals. . . . The Harvard freshmen defeated Cavalry, 6 to 4.

* * *

Coach Harry Lyon, whose Bassick High School of Bridgeport, Conn., team won the New England interscholastic hoop championship by defeating Pawtucket, R. I. High 39-37, offers a suggestion to slow down the pace of present-day basketball. He would have the referee handle the ball before the team scored upon puts it into play, giving both teams a minute to rest. He believes such a step would remove the criticism caused by abolition of the center jump.

* * *

The Swedish Americans of Worcester defeated the Ludlow Lusitanos 8-1 yesterday in a playoff for the first-half championship of the American Soccer League . . . Worcester even scored the loser's tally when Fullback Leadbetter sent the ball into his own goal by accident . . . The Boston Amateur Basketball Commission's annual tournament will be held in the Boston University gym March 26, 28, 30, and April 1 . . . The Boys' Clubs of Boston annual hoop tourney gets under way April 1 at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gym in Charlestown.

National Hockey League Play-off Games This Week

Tuesday: Series A—Boston Bruins at New York Rangers. Series B—Chicago Blackhawks at Toronto. Series C—Americans at Detroit.

Thursday: Series A—New York Rangers at Boston Bruins. Series B—Toronto at Chicago.

Friday: Series C—Detroit at New York Americans.

Saturday: Series B—Chicago at Toronto (if third game is necessary).

Sunday: Series A—New York Rangers at Boston Bruins. Series C—New York Americans at Detroit (if third game is necessary).

Splash to Double Wins

By a Staff Photographer

Bob Schaper of Brown, left, and Al Vande Weghe of Princeton, right, swam to double victories in championship meets over the week end. The former won the 50- and 100-yard freestyles at the New England intercollegiate championships at Williams, while the latter won the 150-yard backstroke, the 300-yard individual medley, and swam on Princeton's winning 300-yard medley relay at the eastern intercollegiate championships in the Penn pool at Philadelphia.

Brown Tankmen Win Laurels At Williams Meet

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 18 (AP)—Brown's well-balanced swimming team won the annual New England intercollegiate swimming championships Saturday, finishing far in front of the other competitors.

The Bruin natators gathered 56 points while Springfield finished second with 38, nosing out the home team of Williams by one point.

Brown's Bob Schaper set new meet records in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events, and his 53 seconds for the latter also cracked the New England mark. Ed Gibbons was another two-time winner for the Bruins, taking the individual medley and the 440-yard freestyle.

The Williams team broke its own record in the 400-yard freestyle relay, and Jodka, of Massachusetts State, set a new meet record in the 200-yard breaststroke.

A list of champions crowned at the New England intercollegiate swimming championships follows:

50-Yard Freestyle—Schaper, Brown, 23.7s. (New meet record.)

100-Yard Freestyle—Schaper, Brown, 53s. (New meet and pool record.)

220-Yard freestyle—Rawstrom, Springfield, 2m. 18s. (New meet record.)

440-Yard Freestyle—Gibbons, Brown, 5m. 4.2s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Goelitz, Amherst, 1m. 42.5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Jodka, Massachusetts State, 2m. 30.9s. (New meet record.)

300-Yard Medley Relay—Brown (Wilcox, Soltysiak, Doherty), 3m. 5.4s. (New meet record.)

300-Yard Individual Medley (Gibbons, Brown, 3m. 50.2s.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Williams (Creede, Brown, Behrer, Lament), 3m. 40.2s. (New meet record.)

400-Yard Freshman Freestyle Relay—Amherst (Williams, Wilson, Sawyer, Morton), 3m. 40s.

Dive—Howard Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 99.6 points.

Record Set in Trial Heats

440-Yard Freestyle—Rawstrom, Springfield, 5m. 1.8s. (New meet record.)

Final Team Standing

Brown 56, Springfield 38, Williams 37, Amherst 29, Mass. State 12, M. I. T. 6, Worcester Tech 5, Bowdoin 5, Wesleyan 0, Connecticut 0, Boston University 0.

Provincial Hockey League

Play-off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Sherbrooke	3	1	17	6
Valleyfield	1	3	6	17

Valleyfield eliminated.

Series B—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	2	0	8	3
Verdun	0	2	5	8

Verdun eliminated.

Series C—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Lachine	2	0	13	4
St. Hyacinthe	0	2	4	13

St. Hyacinthe eliminated.

Series D—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Lachine	2	1	14	6
Boston	1	2	6	14

Boston eliminated.

Series E.—Best 3 of 5 games

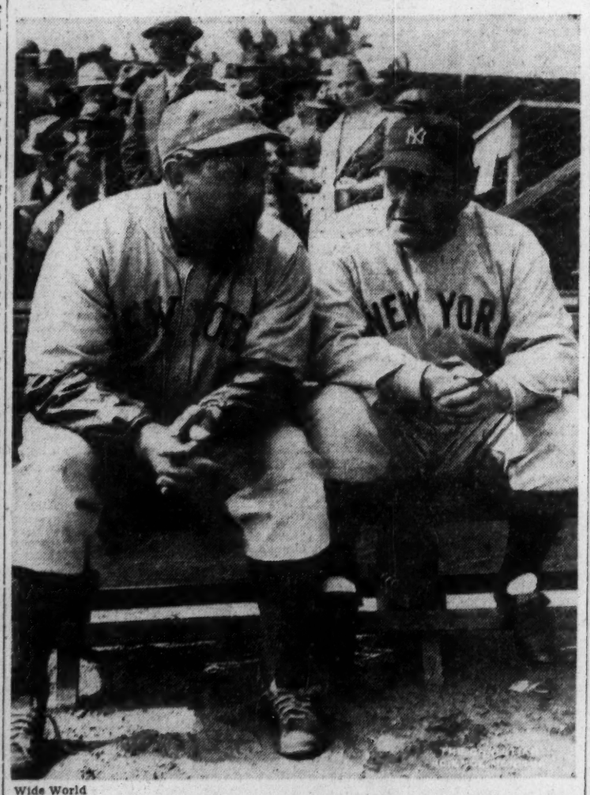
	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Sherbrooke	1	0	6	5
Lachine	0	1	5	6

Second game at Lachine Tuesday.

Result March 17

Sherbrooke 6, Lachine 5 (overtime).

Bees Will Test Them Next



Wide World

Bill Terry (left), manager of the New York Giants who faced the Bees today in an exhibition, sitting with Joe McCarthy, manager of the New York Yankees who play a home-and-home series with the Bees beginning tomorrow

Bees Faced Giants Today And Tackle Yanks Tomorrow

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 18—Back at their spring training headquarters after a long bus ride to West Palm Beach and Miami Beach on Florida's east coast, Casey Stengel and his Bees engaged the New York Giants today on the Ninth Street Grounds and looked immediately ahead to the two-game home-and-home series with the world champion Yankees. Joe McCarthy brings his colorful outfit here tomorrow and the Bees travel to St. Petersburg on Thursday. These will be the only games between the two teams this year.

As always, victories in the Grapefruit League do not pay off in dollars and cents in October. For this reason, big league managers usually run their young athletes through these Florida contests without undue stress on triumphs. Games with the Yankees, however, are different. A win over the world champs anywhere is a good advertisement for a ball club, so Stengel will start all of his available regulars in the pair of contests just ahead.

Crowded Community

Having just left the Red Sox at their Sarasota camp, your correspondent has been feeling his way around this thickly-populated Bee community, trying to catch up with the scribes who have been following the National Leaguers since the beginning of training. But this is not a simple matter. Stengel and Bob Quinn have so many young prospects signing meal checks here in the Manatee River Hotel, one needs two or three secretaries to keep an accurate account of what is going on.

It appears as if the Bees have a wealth of apple-cheeked youngsters in this wind-blown town, and although most of them will spend the summer at Evansville, Hartford and way stations, there is a good chance that Stengel will find two or three who are ready for the National League. This fact is rather startling to a new arrival, for, according to rumors, the team of Stengel and Quinn had little more than a strong Hartford club training on the Ninth Street grounds. However, if the rest of the senior circuit relaxes when it reaches Boston during the rapidly-approaching pennant race, it will get the surprise of its life. The Bees are many miles from Hartford.

Two Problems

At this stage of the training season, Stengel has two paramount problems—left field and the mound. Al Lopez and Phil Masi are the catchers. Les Scarsella, Sibby Sisti, Eddie Miller and Tony Cuccinello round out the infield, reading from right to left. Max West and Buddy Hassett fill two of the outfield berths. Bill Posedel, Lou Fette and Jim Tobin seem certain to be regular starters, with Dick Errickson and Joe Sullivan starting occasionally when they are not in the bull pen. Who will start in left field and fill the remaining mound berths, however, is what Stengel must determine during these Grapefruit League exhibitions.

In early games, the Bees' manager has given Chet Ross every opportunity to win over left field. Ross is a big fellow with power at the plate. In the minor leagues he has driven in over 100 runs a season. And his outfielding is good. But so far, the boy has not been consistent with his offensive power. Hubert Bates, Jim Outlaw, Ralph Hodgin, Bob Loane and Carvel Rowell are still in the running. Stengel likes Rowell and probably will keep him on the squad. The boy is a fair hitter and can play either second base or the outfield.

Along with the more experienced men, Stengel has quite an assortment of pitchers in camp and at this time it is practically impossible to put a finger on the most impressive. One day Nick Strincevich gets the attention in the press conference. The next it might be Barnicle, or Callahan or Earley. It will be another three weeks before Casey gets his staff close to the regular season limit.

* * *

To this observer, one of the most amazing developments in the Bees' camp is the improvement of Stanley Andrews, the catcher from Lynn, Mass. Stan looks 100 per cent better than he did last spring. He always has been a good hitter and thrower, but now the boy is looking like Lopez behind the plate.

* * *

Andrews always has had trouble with low balls. In high school he caught stiff legged, bent at the waist. Now he crouches low and can handle any balls that hit the dirt or curves below the knees of the batters. This winter there was some doubt as to whether the Bees would take Andrews to Bradenton. Now it seems the youngster is making a place for himself on the varsity.

* * *

The Bees open their annual series with the Red Sox on Saturday of this week. Previous to that they oppose the Giants at Winter Haven on Friday and, of course, the Yanks at St. Petersburg Thursday.

* * *

Those Bees who took part in the all-star game at Tampa returned to Bradenton last night. Eddie Miller, Stengel's ace shortstop, was to start his first Grapefruit League contest today against the Giants.

Records Set In Eastern Swim Final

PHILADELPHIA, March 18 (AP)—Charles Colwell, of Army, and Rene Chouteau, of Yale, splashed to new meet records Saturday night in the finals of the 100-yard and 440-yard freestyles in the Eastern Intercollegiate individual swimming championships.

Colwell, who captured the 50-yard crown Friday night, covered the century in 52.6s. against the previous meet mark of 52.7s., set a year ago by J. Good, of Yale.

Chouteau won the 440 in 4m. 53.2s., breaking the mark of 4m. 57.6s., set by E. Cutler, of Harvard, in 1939.

In addition to Colwell, Princeton's Al Vande Weghe and Yale's Jim Cooke won two titles in the two-day competition. Vande Weghe won the 300-yard individual medley crown in 3m. 36s. to add to his 150-yard backstroke title, while Cook took the three-meter board diving as well as the one-meter board test.

Ned Parke, of Princeton, won the 200-yard breaststroke final in 2m. 24.8s., while Yale's 400-yard relay team of Sanburn, Pope, Duncan, and Johnson set a new pool mark of 3m. 34.8s.

Following is a list of the 1939-40 Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming champions:

50-Yard Freestyle—Charles Colwell, Army, 23.8s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Charles Colwell, Army, 52.6s. (New meet and pool record. Old meet record, 52.7s. by J. Good, Yale, in 1939, Old pool record, 52.8s. by R. Thompson, Navy, in 1933).

220-Yard Freestyle—Howard Johnson, Yale, 2m. 14.1s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Rene Chouteau, Yale, 4m. 53.2s. (New meet record. Old record, 4m. 57.6s., by E. Cutler, Harvard in 1939).

150-Yard Backstroke—Albert Vande Weghe, Princeton, 1m. 35.3s. (New pool record. Old record 1m. 37s. by Vande Weghe in 1939).

200-Yard Breaststroke—Edward (Ned) Parke, Princeton, 2m. 24.8s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Princeton, (Albert Vande Weghe, Edward Parke, Charles Boozan), 2m. 56.8s. (New pool record. Old record 3m. 3.8s. by Harvard in 1938).

300-Yard Individual Medley—Albert Vande Weghe, Princeton, 3m. 36s.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Yale, (Willis Sanborn, Edward Pope, Russell Duncan, Howard Johnson), 3m. 34.8s. (New pool record. Old record, 3m. 36.4s. by Harvard in 1938).

One-Meter Fancy Dive—James Cook, Yale, 120.5 points.

Three-Meter Fancy Dive—James Cook, Yale, 141 points.

Sport Siftings

A cast of 204 skaters will take part in the New York Skating Club's seventh annual carnival to be staged in Madison Square Garden next Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights. . . . The program will consist of 20 numbers. . . . Vivi-Anne Hulten of Sweden and Guy Owen of Canada will be featured.

* * *

It's unusual in these swift times for a track mark to stand for 16 years, but the American record for the 220-yard low hurdles around a curve, 23.8s. made in 1924 by Charles Brookins of the University of Iowa, now is the second-oldest on the books, excluding marks made at odd distances not standard in meets.

* * *

Hard-checking Charlie Ross, Boston junior whose solo dashes down the ice were one of the 1939-40 season's few bright spots, has been elected captain of the 1940-41 U. of Michigan hockey team. . . . Ross led the team in scoring this past season and along with Capt. Eldon James, one of the greatest goalies in recent Wolverine history, he was credited with being the team's mainstay. . . . U. of Michigan is becoming a dominant competitor in another sport; the Wolverines winning their second national intercollegiate billiard title within 10 days recently when it annexed the three-cushion championship. . . . Earlier Michigan men had taken the pocket billiards crown.

* * *

Johnny Bulla, the golf pro who gave the competitors a scare in both the British and United States open championships of 1939, has 50 hours of solo flying to his credit. . . . He plans to purchase a plane and fly to tournaments. . . . Sam Snead will very likely own an interest in the plane and travel with Johnny. . . . The North and South open golf tourney ($4,000) is slated for Pinehurst, N. C., March 19-21. . . . San Antonio golf tournament officials banked $2,000 after paying expenses. . . . The total gate was $8,800. D. G. D.

Jarosh Elected

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 17 (AP)—Election of Coach John I. Jarosh, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as President of the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association was announced yesterday.

Coach Charles E. Silvia, of Springfield College, was chosen Vice President; Coach Hugh G. McCurdy, of Wesleyan, Secretary-Treasurer; and Coach Robert B. Muir, of Williams, was named to represent the Association of the Olympic Committee.

Amherst Captain

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—The election of Prentice C. Horne, of Plainfield, N. J., as captain of Amherst College's 1940-41 fencing team, has been announced. His specialties are foil and epee.

At the same time an eleven match schedule was announced for the golf team this year.

The schedule:

April 24—Bowdoin; 17—Fordham; 30—Harvard.

May 3—Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.; 4—Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y.; 7—Brown; 8—Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 10—M. I. T.; 11—Wesleyan; 22—Williams at Williamstown; 24—Yale at New Haven.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Baltimore 3, Washington 2.
Atlantic City 9, N. Y. Rovers 8.

Cronin Thinks Di Maggio Will Replace Joe Vosmik

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 18—Starting today the Red Sox make three trips on successive days to play exhibition games. This afternoon they were to meet Newark in distant Sebring, tomorrow it will be Louisville, the farm team, at Arcadia, and Wednesday the Cardinals will be opposed in St. Petersburg.

With these games out of the way, the Red Sox will make only two short jumps, one to Bradenton and the other to Clearwater, for test games before they break camp March 30 and begin a 13-day road trip which will end in Boston next month, a few days before the American League season opens.

By the end of this week, Joe Cronin hopes to have Dom Di Maggio back in the line-up. The ankle he sprained in Tampa a week ago Sunday has been steadily improving with rest, and the rookie outfielder who cost the Sox an estimated $75,000 probably will have plenty of time to prepare himself for his venture into the American League.

Has Not Seen Enough

Cronin has not seen enough of the youngest Di Maggio to make up his decision on his possibilities. "But what I have seen so far," says the Red Sox leader, "has made me think that Dominic will be a better player for us than Joe Vosmik was last year. He should hit up to Vosmik's .276, and of course, there is no comparison between the two in base-running, fielding, and throwing."

Di Maggio's throwing will be a great boon to the Red Sox no matter what outfield position he plays. On the day he was hurt in Tampa, he cut loose a throw from right-center field that would have retired Ernie Lombardi at second base, if Cronin had been covering properly.

"I never thought the play would be close," admitted Cronin. "It looked like a sure two-bagger for Lombardi, so I drifted out to take the throw. We'd have had Lombardi if I had stayed on the base."

Cut Down Runners

If he plays right field at Fenway Park, Di Maggio will be able to prevent as many runners going from first to third as made that trip against Ted Williams a year ago. Williams is a good thrower, but he had to play a deep field because of his weakness going back after flies. Di Maggio will be able to play closer to the infield and as he is sure-fisted on grounders, being a former shortstop, he will be able to get the ball in faster than Williams could.

Cronin is still considering the problem of where to play Di Maggio. It is largely a question of deciding where Williams will hurt the team least, with his uncertainty on ground balls, in left field or right.

If Frank Dasso, 22-year-old right-hander could get the ball over the plate consistently, he would be a member of the Red Sox staff. He has fully as much stuff as other pitchers who are rated ahead of him . . . Jimmy Foxx played about five rounds of golf each week this winter at his St. Petersburg course—hence his superb condition . . . Tommy Irwin, infielder, was brought to camp at the request of Judge Landis.

An adverse wind which blows nearly all the time is preventing Ted Williams from hitting the ball over the right field fence . . . The Red Sox have given an unusual amount of attention to defensive maneuvers, especially those concerning the pitchers, in their drills.

Frost's Overtime Score Climax of Inter-Am Race

By the Associated Press

Harry Frost's overtime goal for the Hershey Bears last night was the climax of the 1939-40 International-American Hockey League race.

Of all the 1,391 goals scored during the season it probably was the most decisive. It was the next-to-last goal of the regular season and broke a 6-6 deadlock between the Bears and the Indianapolis Capitals. Wally Kilrea added another before the extra session ended to make the final count 8-6, but it was Frost's shot that decided the give-and-take scoring match.

Before that game was finished, the Cleveland Barons had dropped a 4-3 decision to the New Haven Eagles, thus dropping the Barons to fourth in the League's Western Division, and Pittsburgh had beaten Syracuse 4-3.

In Tie for Second

Hershey's victory put the Bears, who climbed from last place in their division on a six-game winning streak in the past two weeks, into a tie with Pittsburgh for second place. They had blown a great chance Saturday by dropping a 3-2 overtime decision to Pittsburgh's Hornets. But by winning, they got the second-place berth in the play-offs anyway, for they won more games and tied fewer during the campaign.

Thus the lineup for the play-offs is Indianapolis vs. Providence (the division leaders); Hershey vs. New Haven and Pittsburgh vs. Springfield. Cleveland and Syracuse in the West and Philadelphia in the East were left out.

The schedule: Series "A"—Indianapolis at Providence Tuesday and Thursday; Providence at Indianapolis Sunday and Tuesday March 26, if necessary; Indianapolis at Providence March 28 if necessary.

Series "B"—New Haven at Hershey Tuesday; Hershey at New Haven Thursday and if necessary Sunday.

All-America Five

KANSAS CITY (AP)—San Diego, Calif., State, runner up in the third annual tournament, placed two men on the All America Five of the National Association of Intercollegiate Basketball.

Milton Phelps, forward, and Don Delauer, guard, were the Californians chosen. The team was completed with Melford Waits, captain of the victorious Tarkio, Mo., squad at forward; Therman Blackledge of Delta State, Cleveland, Miss., at center, and Louis Romano of Glenville, W. Va., State guard.

Royals Win

MONTREAL, March 18 (CP)—On a goal by Johnny Acheson in the last second of play, Montreal Royals defeated Verdun Maple Leafs, 1-0, here yesterday in the first game of a best-of-five series for the Quebec Senior Hockey League championship. The teams meet again Wednesday.

National Indoor Polo Championships

By the Associated Press

At New York (semifinal round, Sherman Memorial division)—Blue Hill Farms (Pa.) 11, Squadron A (N. Y.) 10.

Essex Troop (N. J.) 13, Squadron C (Brooklyn) 11.

At New York (junior division, first round)—Rovers (N. Y.) 19, West Point Officers, 8.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Cornell 16, Hamilton 11.
Cornell Frosh 13, Hamilton Frosh 4.

Court Drawings

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18 (AP)—Drawings for the National Collegiate Athletic Association's eastern eliminations basketball tournament here next week end pair Duquesne with Western Kentucky Teachers and Indiana with Springfield (Mass.) College.

The Dukes from Pittsburgh and the Kentuckians will meet at 8 p. m. (CST) Friday, with the other game an hour later.

The survivors will play Saturday night for the right to engage the winner of the western eliminations in the N. C. A. A. championship at Kansas City March 30.

N. E. Badminton Finals

Women's singles—Mrs. William R. Walton, Jr., Canada, defeated Helen Gibson, Westport, Conn., 11—3, 11—6.

Men's singles—E. P. Fairman, Philadelphia, defeated Robert Wright, Boston, 15—12, 5—15, 15—3.

Women's doubles—Mrs. R. Bergman and Helen Gibson, Westport, Conn., defeated Mrs. Walton, Canada, and Harriet Nichols, Boston, 15—13, 17—16.

Men's doubles—Bob Wright and Fred Bogardus, Boston, defeated Don and Phil Richardson, Boston, 15—11, 15—4.

Mixed doubles—Leland Gustavson and Helen Gibson, Westport, Conn., defeated Don Richardson and Junia Mason, Boston, 15—6, 17—16.

Inter-City Women's Doubles

Boston 4, New York 0. Mrs. Burgess and Mrs. Grace defeated Mrs. Pfann and Bernice Marignan, 15—11, 13—12; Mrs. Wightman and Dorman Weaver, defeated Mrs. Ford and Elizabeth Greene, 18—17, 18—15; Helen Jackson and Mrs. Pierce defeated Alouise Boker and Louise Gladwin, 18—15, 15—11; Mrs. Vickery and Mrs. Winslow defeated Mrs. McMillan and Valentine Edgar, 13—15, 15—11, 15—6.

Dean in Fold

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Jerome Herman Dean, who isn't as talkative as he once was, is back in the fold.

Diz has signed a contract to pitch this season for the Chicago Cubs. He will receive $10,000—just half what he drew last year. The end of his holdout siege was as unexciting as that. The great one simply capitulated.

Hoop Champions

SCRANTON, Pa., March 17 (AP)—Farrell, Pa., captured the national basketball championship of the American Russian Sokol Societies here yesterday with a 36-29 victory over Trenton, N. J., in the final of the annual tournament.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Cornell 48½, Syracuse 16½, Colgate 11, Wesleyan 89, Springfield 20.

Exhibition Polo

By the Associated Press

At Newark, N. J.—Green Valley Farms 14, Essex Troop Jayvees 10.

Series "C"—Pittsburgh at Springfield Tuesday; Springfield at Pittsburgh Thursday and if necessary Saturday.

Late Rally

Like the Bears, Pittsburgh's Hornets had to stage a late rally to win last night's "crucial" game. Norm Locking rang up three straight goals for Syracuse before the second period was three minutes old. The Hornets tied the count halfway through the third and won out when Billy Taylor made his second goal of the game with just 50 seconds left to play.

George Patterson, whose goal last spring won the league championship for Cleveland, put the Barons clear out of the running last night when he gave New Haven the odd tally at 19:20 of the third period of a hard-fought game.

Providence, with more interest in avoiding injuries than in scoring goals, took a 6-2 drubbing from the Philadelphia Ramblers in a dull closing game.

National Leaguers Strut After All-Star Victory—Regular Hockey Season Closes

Americans Beaten, 2 to 1, By 'Reserves' at Tampa

TAMPA, Fla., March 18 (AP)—The long-abused National Leaguers today strutted the streets in broad daylight, and if pressed, very lightly, would say casually: "Oh, yes, the American League. We had their stars over for a practice game yesterday. Beat them, 2 to 1, with our reserves."

Which, in essence, is true. The National League All-Stars did win an exhibition game, which more than 13,000 spectators contributed approximately $20,000 to the Finnish Relief Fund to see. And three substitutes did blend their talents to score the winning run in the ninth inning.

But in reality, the game proved nothing, except that the pitchers are far ahead of the batters in spring training, and that a line-up of sluggers is just another line-up when the fast ones, and not the hurlers, are snapping.

Good Ball Game

For a spring exhibition it was a good ball game, with the big surprise the inability of the row on row of siege guns in the American line-up to get much more than a loud foul. They were held to five hits, Bill Dickey and Frank Crosetti getting two each and Jimmy Foxx one, and none was better than a single.

The National Leaguers collected six blows, all singles, putting two of them together in the ninth for the ball game.

As the heavy-hitters on both teams were stymied, the parade of pitchers marched serenely along.

The Americans took the lead in the second inning when Di Maggio walked, went to second on Dickey's single and went home on Crosetti's first hit.

Tied It Up

The Nationals tied it up in the fourth when Ott walked, advanced when Harry Danning was hit by Buck Newsom, and scored on Demaree's single to right, beating a fine throw by Williams by inches.

Bob Feller started the eighth inning for the Americans. He had plenty of stuff, but was wild. A double play pulled him out of a hole in that inning, but in the ninth Al Lopez, Boston Bee catcher and the pride of Tampa, sent a slashing single to center, went to second when Hal Trosky, Cleveland first baseman, dropped Rollie Hemsley's throw on Terry Moore's sacrifice, and scored the winning run on Pete Coscarart's single through short.

Bill McKechnie, Red manager, in charge of the National team, started Paul Derringer, and followed with Kirby Higbe, Luke Hamlin, Bucky Walters, and Harry Gumbert, with Gumbert the winning pitcher. Joe McCarthy, American pilot who started seven of his Yankees, sent Red Ruffing to the mound, and followed him with Newsom, Dutch Leonard, and Feller.

Neat Catch

The game was replete with good plays, including a neat catch by Hank Greenberg, Detroit's reformed first baseman, in left field, and five fast double killings.

But it didn't mean a thing from the standpoint of a contest for league superiority, although the victorious National Leaguers won't listen to that reasoning. Why, they didn't just beat the American League All-Stars. They virtually beat the Yankees.

Americans vs. Nationals

By the Associated Press

National	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Arnovich lf	2	0	1	2	0	0
West lf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Lavagetto 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1
May 3b	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ott rf	2	1	1	2	0	0
Slaughter rf	0	0	0	3	0	0
McCormick 1b	4	0	0	7	0	0
Danning c	2	0	1	3	0	0
Lopez c	1	1	1	2	0	0
Demaree cf	2	0	1	2	0	0
T. Moore cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	2	0	0	3	5	0
Coscarart 2b	2	0	1	0	0	0
Jurges ss	3	0	1	2	2	0
Derringer p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higbe p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hamlin p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Walters p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Gumbert p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	2	6	27	11	1

American	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Gordon 2b	2	0	0	2	2	0
Doerr 2b	1	0	0	1	1	0
Rolfe 3b	2	0	0	1	1	0
Keltner 3b	1	0	0	1	1	0
Keller lf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Greenberg lf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Di Maggio cf	2	1	0	2	0	0
Walker cf	1	0	0	0	0	1
Foxx 1b	3	0	1	4	0	1
Trosky 1b	1	0	0	3	0	0
Williams rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Dickey c	2	0	2	1	0	0
R. Ferrell c	1	0	0	4	0	0
Hemsley c	1	0	0	2	0	0
Crosetti ss	4	0	2	2	4	0
Ruffing p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Newsom p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Leonard p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Feller p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	5	24	10	2

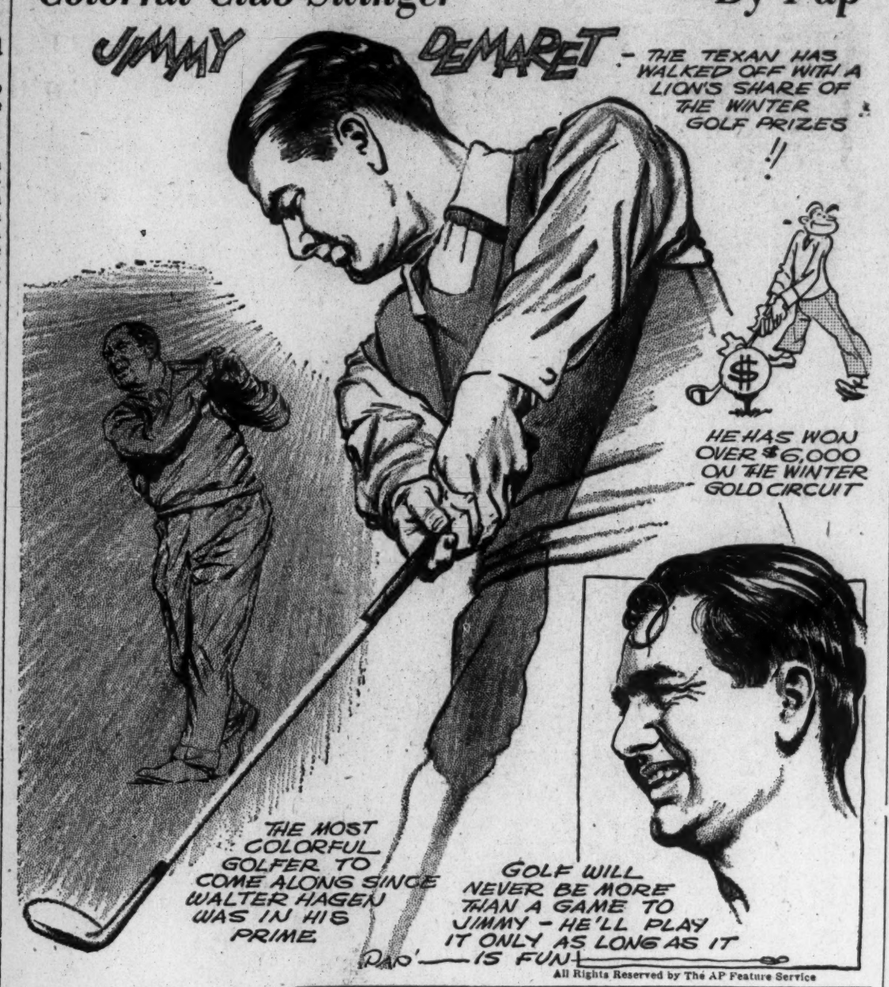
None out when winning run scored.

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
National	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
American	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs batted in, Crosetti, Demaree, Coscarart. Stolen bases, Crosetti. Sacrifices, T. Moore. Double plays, Ruffing, Crosetti, Gordon, Foxx; Gordon, Crosetti, Foxx; Jurges, Cuccinello, McCormick 2; Crosetti, Doerr. Bases on balls, off Derringer, 1; off Higbe, 2; off Newsom, 1; off Feller, 2; off Ruffing, 1. Struck out, by Derringer, 1; by Newsom, 3; by Walters, 1. Hits, off Derringer, 2 in 2 innings; off Ruffing, 2 in 2 innings; off Higbe, 1 in 2 innings; off Newsom, 1 in 3 innings; off Hamlin, 1 in 2 innings; off Leonard, 1 in 2 innings; off Walters, 1 in 2 innings; off Feller, 2 in 1 inning; off Gumbert, 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Higbe, Gordon; by Newsom, Danning. Winning pitcher, Gumbert. Losing pitcher, Feller. Umpires, Magerkurth, plate; Grieve, first base; Ballanfant, second base, and Geisel, third base. Attendance, 13,180. Time of game, 1h. 59m.

Colorful Club-Swinger —By Pap'


JIMMY DEMARET
THE TEXAN HAS WALKED OFF WITH A LION'S SHARE OF THE WINTER GOLF PRIZES !!
HE HAS WON OVER $6,000 ON THE WINTER GOLD CIRCUIT
THE MOST COLORFUL GOLFER TO COME ALONG SINCE WALTER HAGEN WAS IN HIS PRIME.
GOLF WILL NEVER BE MORE THAN A GAME TO JIMMY - HE'LL PLAY IT ONLY AS LONG AS IT IS FUN
PAP'

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Refreshing

Jimmy Demaret is bringing a much needed dash of color to tournament golf these days. The Texan is refreshing after a long siege of serious young men who have reduced tournament golf to a business.

The game needed another Walter Hagen and Jimmy Demaret is enough like Hagen to be his younger brother. Demaret and Hagen have many things in common. Both manage to get a lot of fun out of the game.

Demaret's fondness for colorful clothes has been one of the main topics of conversation on the winter circuit. He likes to dazzle the gallery with startling hues and then thrill them with seemingly impossible shots.

Competitive golf will never be a big business with Jimmy. It's fun. And he intends playing competitive golf only so long as it remains fun. He isn't one to observe the strict training rules of a college athlete but that hasn't hampered him much on the winter gold circuit. Jimmy has collected more than $6,000 already. Not bad when you consider that Henry Picard topped the pros last year with total winnings of $10,303.

Home Towners Watch

Demaret is also in the thick of the battle for the Vardon Trophy with a total of 212 points and a scoring average of 71.5 strokes for 31 rounds of competitive golf. His main victories have come in the Oakland, San Francisco, New Orleans, St. Petersburg and—most important of all—Western opens. The Western he won before his home town folks in Houston.

Jimmy has given promise of greatness for some time but this year he really blossomed out. Two years ago when Jimmy first attracted attention, several outstanding pros agreed that he had a well-nigh perfect golf swing. His temperament is ideally suited for the game. The only criticism of his game might be that he lacks the "killer" instinct. But his very nature, his love of the game, makes it impossible for him to take it that seriously. —Pap'

Shore Ready For Nightly Hockey Role

National Hockey League

(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	31	12	5	67	170	98
Rangers	27	11	10	64	136	77
Toronto	25	17	6	56	134	110
Chicago	23	19	6	52	112	120
Detroit	16	26	6	38	90	126
Americans	15	29	4	34	106	140
Montreal	10	33	5	25	90	167

Result March 16

Toronto 8, Americans 6.

Results March 17

Boston 7, Canadiens 2.
Americans 5, Toronto 2.
Chicago 3, Detroit 1.

By the Associated Press

Eddie Shore, whose "Iron Man" performances with the New York Americans and Springfield Indians have been one of the features of the regular hockey season which ended last night, will have to be converted into tempered spring steel to carry out his program for the play-offs.

In addition to being a star with the Americans, who face the Detroit Red Wings Tuesday in the opener of the Stanley Cup play-offs, Eddie is owner and standout player of the Springfield Indians, of the International-American League.

Americans Sixth

The Americans, who finished sixth in the National League and took the last play-off spot, are scheduled to play at Detroit Tuesday and New York Friday, then if necessary to finish the best-of-three series, they'll return to Detroit next Sunday.

Shore intends to play in all of those games, and in two play-off games for his Springfield Indians, who finished third in the Int-Am League and hook up with Pittsburgh in a best-of-three series. This calls for visits to Pittsburgh Thursday and possibly Saturday.

If the veteran defense ace manages to carry through that program successfully, it will be almost enough to take the edge off the play-off "Battle of Titans" between the League Champion Boston Bruins and the second-place New York Rangers, or the third-fourth place series between Toronto and the Chicago Black Hawks. The Bruins and Rangers, keen rivals all season and monopolists of most of the season's honors, start a best-of-seven round at New York Tuesday and the Maple Leafs and Chicago open a best-of-three series at Toronto the same night.

Egan Stands Out

Since all the places in the standing had been settled by early last week, there wasn't much excitement about the final night's play. Three goals by Pat Egan, young defenseman, brought up from Springfield to replace the ailing Wilf Field, highlighted the Americans' 5-2 victory over Toronto.

Boston, without using body checks to any great extent, rolled up five third period goals to beat the short-handed Montreal Canadiens 7-2. Milt Schmidt made one of them to finish off his first season as scoring champion with a record of 22 goals and 30 assists for 52 points. His mates on the "Sauerkraut" line, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer, were second and third. Chicago polished off Detroit 3-1 to finish the season with six victories and two ties against the Red Wings.

The Rangers took all the defensive honors, allowing only 77 goals all season, and that made it a formality to award the Georges Vezina trophy to Goalie Dave Kerr, who turned in eight shutouts.

National A. A. U. Basketball

By the Associated Press

First Round at Denver

Kansas City College of Commerce 49, Minneapolis A. C. 38.
St. Louis United Service 38, Oakland Strom's 34.
Milwaukee Allen Bradleys 54, Butte, Mont. Cyo. 36.
Salt Lake City Eckers 35, Denver Furniture 30.
La Salle, Colo., Oilers 38, Russell, Kan., Shaffers 31.
Martin Jewelers, Colorado Springs, 53, Kansas Gas & Electric, Wichita, Kan., 36.
Des Moines, Iowa, Coalers 66, Lovell, Wyoming, 44.
Chicago Acme Steel 55, Alamosa, Colo., Rialtors 28.
Cincinnati Gymnasium 53, St. Louis Young Men's Hebrew Association 22.

Winter Sports

One-Two in National Prowess

SEATTLE, March 18 (AP)—The brothers Engen—Alf and Sverre—ranked one-two in National all-around skiing prowess today.

Alf, National jumping champion from Sun Valley, Idaho, won the National four-way skiing championships by piling up 391.43 points in downhill, slalom, cross-country, and jumping competition.

Alf's little brother Sverre, placed second with 373.18.

Alf was third in the downhill and first in the slalom over difficult courses at Mount Baker Wednesday and Thursday. He struggled in the 11-mile cross-country race in Snoqualmie Pass Saturday, in which he placed fourth, but he disregarded his tender feet to leap 200 and 220 feet and capture the jumping event Sunday.

Then, in special competition, he beat his chief jumping rival, young Torger Tokle of New York, with what judges said was the best form display they had ever seen. Tokle made the longest jump of the day—238 feet, and added another of 235, but Engen, with almost perfect form on leaps of 224 and 233 feet, won the trophies, 228 points to 224.3. Engen recently nosed out Tokle in the East for the National jumping title.

The National competitive jumping record of 257 feet, established at Iron Mountain, Mich., last year by Bob Roecker, University of Nevada freshman, was unchallenged on the Big "A" Hill, which underwent its first tourney test yesterday. Experts declared the inrun was too slow; otherwise, they said, the hill easily would hold jumps of more than 270 feet.

* * *

Ottawa Rink Wins

MONTREAL, March 18 (AP)—An Ottawa Glebe rink skipped by A. E. Smaill defeated W. J. Clements of Utica, N. Y., 15-7, Saturday night to win the Royal Caledonian Trophy, emblematic of the singles rink championships of the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club.

Advancing to the title bracket by eliminating his city rival J. Birss of the Ottawa Curling Club 13-8 in the semifinals, Smaill turned in a smart display of all-around curling ability. The United State curlers were always behind as the Glebe four out-curled their opponents in the pinches.

Clements had to come through with a single on the last end to eliminate T. L. Lydgate's strong Schenectady foursome 11-10 in the semifinal.

* * *

Eastern America Tops

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, March 18 (AP)—With "Sis" McKean's skis to point the way, victory was easy for Eastern America in the first annual East-West women's combined tournament.

After descending 9,200-foot Mt. Baldy three times—once Saturday in the mile-long downhill run and twice in yesterday's 500-yard slalom—the Easterners found themselves with a low point score of 890 to the West's 979.

That was largely because of Miss McKean, a tall, slender Beverly Farms, Mass., girl, who won both events.

She covered the downhill course in 2m., 8.2s., speeding most of the distance in a straight run. She zigzagged through the slalom gates in 46.2 and 45.4 seconds to repeat her previous victory.

Betty Woolsey of New Haven, Conn., Eastern team captain, was second in the downhill and Grace Carter Lindley of Minneapolis, Western captain, third.

Clarita Heath of South Pasadena, Calif., and Mrs. Lindley ranked second and third behind Miss McKean in the slalom.

Miss Heath was nine seconds ahead of Miss McKean in the downhill when she spilled. She finished sixth.

Fifteen-year-old Marilyn Shaw of Stowe, Vt., turned in a time of 44 seconds flat—best of the meet—in her first slalom run. She fell on her second, and her combined time was good only for fifth place.

* * *

Vermont Championships

STOWE, Vt., March 18 (AP)—Wendell Cram and Stevia Korzon, both of the Otter Ski Club of Rutland, won the majority of titles yesterday in the Vermont open and closed ski championships on Mt. Mansfield.

Cram, who was second in Saturday's downhill, captured yesterday's slalom event. His first place yesterday gave him the combined title.

Displaying the same skill as she did Saturday, Miss Korzon won every women's event yesterday, returning home with six medals.

Cram ran the slalom course twice in 1:15.3 and 1:07.3 for a combined time of 2:23.1.

* * *

Big Green Wins

LAC MERCIER, Que., March 18 (AP)—Dartmouth defeated McGill University in an invitation ski meet at nearby Mont Tremblant during the week end. The United States skiers took a slight lead in Saturday's downhill runs and increased it yesterday in the slalom.

National Pro Basketball Tournament

By the Associated Press

(First Round—at Chicago)
Waterloo (Ohio) Wonders 41, Clarksburg (W. Va.) Oilers 32.
Sheboygan Redskins 44, Rochester 32.
Harlem Globe Trotters 50, Kenosha 26.
Oshkosh (Wis.) All-Sars 42, Hour of David (Benton Harbor, Mich.), 22.
New York Renaissance 42, Canton (Ill.) Bulldogs 30.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Duquesne 2, Carnegie Tech 1.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

PINEHURST, N. C. — Robert Frackelton, Jr., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a student at the University of Virginia, and John Thoren of Boston, Mass., won the amateur-pro golf tournament, a prelude to the North and South open starting Tuesday.

* * *

LOS ANGELES — Dizzy Dean signs 1940 contract with Chicago Cubs at reported salary of $10,000.

* * *

INDIANAPOLIS—Warren Breidenbach's anchor leg in mile relay enables Michigan to win team title in Butler Relays for seventh straight year with 37 1-5 points, beating out Indiana, which broke world indoor record for distance medley relay with 10:10.3 performance.

* * *

NEW YORK—The fast young Baltimore Soccer Club team eliminated the defending champions, St. Mary's Celtics of Brooklyn, 3-2, in the Eastern semifinal of the National Challenge Cup Soccer competition.

Brookhattan of New York qualified to meet Baltimore in the eastern final by defeating Lusitania Recreation S. C. of East Cambridge, Mass., 3-2. The eastern winner will meet the western champion in the National title series.

* * *

CHICAGO—Chuck Fenske betters all records for three-quarter-mile run in 2:59.7 performance in paced race at Armour Tech Relays, surpassing Lloyd Hahn's listed indoor record my 3.7 seconds and John Borican's unofficial mark by 1.5 seconds.

* * *

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Clyde Jeffrey, Stanford, equals world record of 9.4 for 100-yard dash at Long Beach Relays.

* * *

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Horton Smith and Marvin (Bud) Ward win $3,000 amateur-pro golf tournament, beating Henry Poe and Harold Mandly, 4 and 2, in 36-hole final.

* * *

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., defeats Gardnar Mulloy, Miami, Fla., 6—1, 7—5, 6—3, to win Bermuda men's tennis title; Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston, beats Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—4, in women's final.

* * *

KANSAS CITY—Tarkio (Mo.) College wins National Intercollegiate basketball tournament, trouncing San Diego (Calif.) State, 1939 runner-up, 52-42 in final.

* * *

CHICAGO—Joe Chamaco of Mexico City fell from ranks of the undefeated in the world's three-cushion billiards tournament, leaving veteran Willie Hoppe at the head of the standings with five straight wins and no losses.

Tiff Denton of Kansas City handed Chamaco his first loss in four games, a 50-to-36 decision in 53 innings. Denton had a high run of eight, one more than Chamaco.

* * *

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—University of Kansas defeats Oklahoma Aggies, 45-43, in overtime to win NCAA Fifth District basketball title.

* * *

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Andy Crawford of Washington, D. C., bettered world's record for 135 cubic inch hydroplanes when he drove his Ednandy at an average of 53.254 m. p. h. in Southland Sweepstakes Regatta.

Crawford's time will be submitted to the American Power Boat Association for recognition. The existing record of 52.173 m. p. h. for this distance was set by J. L. Hyde, Jr., at Red Bank, N. J., in September, 1939.

* * *

TAMPA, Fla.—Before a crowd of 13,000, contributing more than $20,000 to Finnish Relief Fund, National League All-Star team defeats American Leaguers 2-1 as Pete Coscarart, Brooklyn, singles home Al Lopez, Boston, with winning run in ninth inning.

* * *

SUN VALLEY, Idaho—Led by Marion McKean, Beverly Farms, Mass., eastern team wins east-west women's ski tournament 890-979. Miss McKean wins both Downhill and Slalom races.

* * *

SEATTLE—Alf Engen, Sun Valley, wins National four-way ski championship with 391.43 points to 373.18 for Brother Sverre; Alf wins ski jump with leaps of 200 and 220 feet to clinch title.

* * *

DETROIT—Three teams swept into top posts in the five-man event of the American Bowling Congress with the Ambrosia brewing outfit from Chicago seizing the leadership by toppling 2,922 pins.

* * *

MONTREAL—The Gordon Canadian-American Curling Championship Medal returned to the Dominion for the first time in two years when the combined rinks of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club chalked up a 215-177 triumph.

Sixteen rinks from each country participated in the competition.

* * *

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University's swimming team won both relays and five of seven individual events to defeat Wisconsin 59 to 25, in the final dual meet for both Big Ten teams.

* * *

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—University of Wisconsin boxing team piled up a margin of 6½ to 1½ over Penn State, Eastern Intercollegiate champion, in a dual meet here.

New Jersey Junior Indoor Polo Championship Final

By the Associated Press

At Newark, N. J.—Ridgewood P. C. 15, Pegasus 10.

Norman Strader Becomes Coach At St. Mary's

MORAGA, Calif., March 18 (AP)—Norman P. "Red" Strader, assistant football coach at St. Mary's since 1932, will succeed the colorful Edward Patrick "Slip" Madigan as head coach.

A three-year contract was ready for Strader's signature today. Financial details were not disclosed.

Madigan, coach for 19 years during which he built St. Mary's into national gridiron prominence, was removed by the Board of Athletic Control just a week ago.

Strader became St. Mary's first All-America by making Walter Camp's selection at fullback in 1925. He had a whirl at major league baseball as a catcher with Cleveland before becoming head coach at Regis College, Denver. From there he went to St. Mary's as assistant coach.

It was expected that Strader would retain Joe Ruetz, former Notre Dame star, as assistant.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 17

At Tampa, Fla., National League All-Stars 2, American League All-Stars 1.
At St. Petersburg, Fla., St. Louis (N) 4, New York (A) 2.
At Sarasota, Fla., Brooklyn (N) 9, Boston (A) 2.
At Miami Beach, Fla., Boston (N) 12, Philadelphia (N) 1.
At Fort Myers, Fla., Cleveland (A) 2, Rochester (IL) 1.
At Orlando, Fla., Detroit (A) 9, Washington (A) 7.
At San Diego, Calif., San Diego (PC) 7, Pittsburgh (N) 4.
At San Antonio, Texas, St. Louis (A) 12, Tulsa (TL) 4.
At Los Angeles, Calif., Chicago (N) 4, Philadelphia (A) 2.
At Hollywood, Calif., Chicago (A) 6, Hollywood (PC) 5.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 17

National League

New York Americans 5, Toronto 2.
Boston 7, Montreal 2.
Chicago 3, Detroit 1.

International-American League

Hershey 8, Indianapolis 6 (Overtime).
Pittsburgh 4, Syracuse 3.
New Haven 4, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 6, Providence 2.

American Association Playoffs

Omaha 3, St. Louis 0.
St. Paul 7, Minneapolis 0.

International-American Hockey League

(Final Standing)

Western Division

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Indianapolis	26	20	10	62	174	144
Hershey	27	24	5	59	154	156
Pittsburgh	25	22	9	59	152	133
Cleveland	24	24	8	56	127	130
Syracuse	20	27	9	49	147	169

Eastern Division

Providence	27	19	8	62	161	137
New Haven	27	24	3	57	177	183
Springfield	24	24	5	54	166	149
Philadelphia	15	31	8	38	133	170

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

New York Giants pounded Dizzy Dean for seven runs and beat St. Louis Cardinals 10-2 for 2-1 edge in Grapefruit League series.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. — Frankie Frisch plans to carry a full crew of Pittsburgh Pirates almost up to May 15, when major league squads must be cut to 25 players. His idea is to get a good look at the rookies under fire. After the cut the squad will number 10 pitchers, three catchers, six infielders and six outfielders.

* * *

CLEARWATER, Fla. — Hopes that Hugh Casey would have a good year with the Brooklyn Dodgers were bolstered by his performance against the Boston Red Sox yesterday. He allowed only one hit in five innings and set down his first 11 foes in order.

* * *

ORLANDO, Fla. — His teammates on the Washington Senators are discovering that Sud Hudson, rookie pitcher who held the Detroit Tigers hitless for three innings yesterday, gets his power from height rather than heft. He weighs only 175, but stands six feet four. A recruit from the Class D Florida League, he is being counted on to support Dutch Leonard as a regular for Washington.

* * *

FORT MYERS, Fla.—Manager Oscar Vitt of the Cleveland Indians isn't concerned a bit by the fact Bob Feller didn't shine in the All-Star game yesterday. Vitt had ordered Feller to take things easy and told Catcher Rollie Hemsley to see that the Iowa flash followed instructions. Both obeyed orders.

* * *

BRADENTON, Fla. — Buddy Hassett of the Boston Bees is sidelined for probably two weeks with an ankle injury suffered in a game against Rochester Saturday. Carvell Rowell will fill in for him in right field.

* * *

LOS ANGELES — The Chicago Cubs took on their Los Angeles farm hands today and it doesn't require any guessing to say that Manager Gabby Hartnett's eyes were on young Lou Novikoff, the slugger whom Hartnett wants to replace Hank Leiber in center field.

* * *

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Bantering Buck Newsom is gone, but the St. Louis Browns claim to have his successor in Jack Kramer, 22-year-old sophomore with an inimitable vocabulary. With a record of nine victories and 16 defeats last year as a rookie, Kramer says he'll be great this year.

* * *

SEBRING, Fla.—The Boston Red Sox put their rookie hopefuls to work today against Newark of the International League and planned to do the same tomorrow in an exhibition game against their Louisville farmhands of the American Association. The regulars looked ahead to Wednesday's clash with the St. Louis Cardinals.

ANAHEIM, Calif.—Clint Brown, the Chicago White Sox' ace relief pitcher, who got a late training start because of his holdout siege prepared to make his mound debut today against the Philadelphia Athletics.

* * *

ANAHEIM, Calif. — Benny McCoy is hitting only .267 for the Philadelphia Athletics, but Connie Mack is sure his $45,000 beauty will be meeting the ball solidly by the time the season opens. McCoy has been at bat 30 times in 14 games and collected eight hits, four singles and four doubles. He has driven in four runs and scored five himself.

* * *

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Just when there was beginning to be some question whether Lefty Lee Grissom would be a fit companion for that other southpaw wonder of the New York Yankees, Lefty Gomez, the former made it clear he would qualify. In yesterday's game with the St. Louis Cards, Grissom took two strikes batting lefthanded, then crossed the plate and took a called third strike from a righthanded position.

Cardinals and Reds Racing For Last Place Down South

By the Associated Press

If baseball's spring squirt, the Grapefruit League, has proved anything to date it is that the Cincinnati Reds and St. Louis Cardinals are about to have a great two-club race—for last place in the Grapefruit League.

Playing about the same brand of opponents (the New York Yankees and each other) the Cardinals have managed to take the lowest crouch in the cellar by losing seven out of nine games, but the Reds have dropped six out of eight to make a stout fight.

The Cleveland Indians, on the other hand, have won four and lost none of their exhibition games and the Detroit Tigers have triumphed in six and dropped one.

All in Fun

It just goes to show that spring struggles are all in fun, or at least futility. In the early innings of the Grapefruit grind a year ago the Cardinals were setting a hot pace for all the major league clubs and the Indians weren't even threatened as cellar champions.

The Indians took the easy trail to the top last week by warming up against three International League teams and defeating the Washington Senators, who quite often look like they belong in the same circle and have been beaten in three out of four starts.

But the Cardinals have met nothing but major league opposition. Besides, Manager Ray Blades has been experimenting all over the place and getting along as best he could without his holdout stars, Joe Medwick and Don Padgett.

Experiments

A lot of other managers have been experimenting too, but mostly with seasoned players such as Hank Greenberg's shift to the outfield for Detroit, Ted Williams trying left field for the Boston Red Sox, and others. Possibly as a result, there seems to have been fewer rookie "sensations" than in the past.

Exceptions might be Bert Haas of the Brooklyn Dodgers who stole home once against the Reds and hit two homers and a single in another game and Mike McCormick of the Reds, who broke up one game with two triples and a double.

The standings:

Club	Inter L'gue	Intra L'gue	All Games
Cleveland Indians	0-0	1-0	4-0
Detroit Tigers	5-1	1-0	6-1
Boston Red Sox	4-1	0-0	4-1
Chicago White Sox	2-1	0-0	3-1
Philadelphia Phillies	0-0	0-1	3-1
Philadelphia Athletics	1-2	0-0	10-4
New York Yankees	3-3	0-0	5-3
New York Giants	2-2	1-0	3-2
Chicago Cubs	2-2	0-0	2-2
Boston Bees	0-1	2-0	2-2
Pittsburgh Pirates	1-1	0-0	2-2
St. Louis Browns	0-0	0-0	1-1
Brooklyn Dodgers	2-5	2-0	4-5
Washington Senators	1-1	0-2	1-3
Cincinnati Reds	0-4	2-2	2-6
St. Louis Cardinals	2-3	0-4	3-7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

LEADING ARTICLES
MARCH 23, 1940

DEMOCRACY IN LAND O' LAKES
By Governor Harold E. Stassen
Examination and revaluation of Minnesota's progressive steps during the past year.

WAR FINANCING: MR. KEYNES HAS A PLAN
By J. Emlyn Williams
Mr. Keynes's plan for paying for the war includes the conscription of money as well as men, but moves toward greater economic equality by the establishment of a fiscal policy on the foundation of social justice and efficiency.

WHERE EAST GREETS WEST By William Norwood
The Hawaiian lei, charming symbol of friendship, is also an instrument for keeping the spirit of good will perennially vigorous, and its wearing and bestowing have transcended racial lines in Hawaii.

ICARUS IN AN ARMCHAIR By Louis Bevier Van Dyck
How one can learn the art of flying without leaving the ground in the Link Trainer, laboratory of student training.

"AMERICA IS PROMISES TO TAKE" By Pearl Strachan
Interview with Archibald MacLeish, the "practical" poet and No. 1 librarian of the United States Library of Congress.

SPAIN: IN SEARCH OF FREEDOM By W. Horsfall Carter
At the threshold of reconstruction, Spain faces tremendous difficulties to achieve a modernized economy out of the near-chaos brought about during hostilities.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	500,000
Saturday's sales	478,970
1940 volume to date	38,165,721
1939 volume to date	50,574,237

Stock Market Uneven After Early Slip-Up

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Thoughts of a new European peace drive, given further emphasis by the Hitler-Mussolini conference, today helped chill stock market sentiment.

Leading issues fell fractions to a point or so in the first hour, but offerings soon dried up and losses subsequently were cut, or transformed into minor advances in some cases. Closing prices, however, were definitely irregular.

Negative comfort was found in the fact volume dwindled appreciably on the downtrend. At the same time, there was little or no pickup when pressure lifted. Transfers for the full session were about 500,000 shares.

Some Bonds Rise

Several dollar foreign loans pushed ahead in today's bond market while Wall Street waited for some official word on the Mussolini-Hitler conference.

German Government 5s and 7s, Belgium 6s and Canada 4s were holding substantial gains near the final hour.

Corporates were uneven, but U. S. Governments scored good gains in light dealings. Some Treasuries were up ¼ to ½ points.

Fractions to around 2 points higher were M-K-T 5s of '62, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, American Telephone 3¼s, and Nickel Plate 4½s. A number of rails sold off fractions.

Wheat Irregular On Peace Rumors

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP)—Selling based on peace talk and trade uncertainty following the meeting of Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini lowered wheat prices as much as 1⅞ cents at times today but the market recovered most of this loss later.

Some early sellers took the buying side on the rally, due to the various unconfirmed rumors circulated on international cables following the conference. At times the early loss was entirely wiped out, with pessimistic crop reports attracting attention.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Baltimore Brick Co. 5% pf			Mar. 27	Mar. 12
Carey Mfg (P) pf	$1.50	.. Mar. 25	Mar. 15	
Interstate Bak pf	62½c	.. Mar. 30	Mar. 21	
Increased				
Am B Shoe & Fdy	30c	.. Mar. 30	Mar. 25	
Central National Bank (Richmond, Va.)	40c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 22	
Initial				
Can Marconi Co.	4c	.. June 1	Apr. 1	
Extra				
Magor Car	25c	.. Mar. 30	Mar. 21	
Shasta Water	5c	.. Apr. 1	May 20	
Irregular				
Biltmore Hats	15c	.. Apr. 15	Mar. 30	
Fedders Mfg	15c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Prudential Inv Corp	3c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Reduced				
Yosemite P Cem. pf	5c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
Final				
Br Aluminum, 8½%				
Regular				
Allen-Wales Adding Machine Corp. 36 pf.	$1.50	.. Mar. 30	Mar. 20	
Am B Sh & Fdry. pf.	$1.31¼	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 25	
Arundel Corp	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Automatic V Mch	12½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Bank of Commerce and Savings (Washington, D. C.)	$2.50	.. Mar. 30	Mar. 20	
Barker Bros. pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Biltmore Hats, Ltd	15c	.. Apr. 15	Mar. 30	
Boston Herald T	40c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 23	
Burger Bwg. pf	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Carnation Co. 5% 1st pf	$1.25	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 18	
Carpel Corp	20c	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 18	
Cent N Br Rich	40c	.. July 1	Mar. 13	
Colgate P Peet	12½c	Q May 15	Apr. 18	
Conn G Life Ins	20c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16	
Consol Cop Mines	15c	.. Apr. 10	Apr. 2	
Consol Ch Ind "A"	37½c	Q May 1	Apr. 15	
Cream of Wheat	50c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Credit Util Bank Corp "B"	25c	.. Apr. 10	Mar. 25	
Crum & Forster	25c	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 5	
Economic Invest Trust, Ltd	$1.12½	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Equit Tr Balt	10c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Farm & Merchants Bk of Long Beach	$2	.. Mar. 30	Mar. 30	
Firemen's Fd Ins	$1	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 5	
Fidelity Tr Co (Pitts, Pa)	$1	.. Mar. 30	Mar. 20	
First Nat Bk (Phil, Pa)	$4	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 1	
Gen Discount Corp. 7% pf	87½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 20	
Gen Finance	50c	Q Apr. 18	Apr. 1	
Gold & Stk Tel	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Gt Lakes Eng W	15c	Q May 1	Apr. 24	
Harris Hall & Co pf	$1.25	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Harris Tr & Sav	$2.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 18	
Hartford-Conn Tr Co	70c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 14	
Horn & Hard Bkg (N J)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
Indus Rayon	50c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Indus Tr Co (Wilm, Del)	50c	.. Mar. 28	Mar. 15	
Johnson S & Shr S	20c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Kan P Line & G pf	37½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Kelley S & Sup	15c	.. Apr. 30	Apr. 9	
Do pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 30	Apr. 9	
Kendall Ref	30c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
Loomis S M Pd	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14	
Do 2d Pd	20c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14	
Magor Corp Corp	25c	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 21	
Do 7% pf	1.75	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 21	
Markle Banking Tr Co (Hazelton, Pa)	$1.25	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 8	
Nat Fuel Gas	25c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 30	
Nat Shirt Shops Del pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 23	
No West El 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 11	Mar. 20	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
No West Nat Ins	$1.25	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 18	
Old Colony Tr Ar	25c	.. Apr. 15	Apr. 1	
Peoples-Pittsburgh Tr Co	40c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16	
Powell Rouyn Gold M. Ltd	5c	Apr. 15	Mar. 25	
Putnam Tr Grow	37½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Prentice Mfg (GE)	50c	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 1	
Reliance L Ins Phila	$6	A Mar. 18	Mar. 12	
R I Elec Protect	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14	
Koch Tr&Safe D	$1.25	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 15	
Sale D&Tr (Balt&Md)	55	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 19	
Saguenay P pf	$1.37½	Q May 1	Apr. 15	
San Fran Remed Loan Assn, Ltd	78c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Seaboard Coml Cp	30c	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 19	
Do pf	62½c	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 19	
Secur Tr (Wilm, Del)	$2	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 20	
Seven-up Bottling Co (St. Louis, Mo)	35c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Shasta Water	5c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Telluride P 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Un Bk&Tr L Ang	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 26	
Union Natl Bank (Wilmington, Del)	$1	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 23	
Do	$1	Q June 29	June 23	
West Mich Stl Fdy	15c	Q Mar. 28	Mar. 15	
Wisc Co pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25	

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 15 compared with March 15, 1939, comparable date a year ago, (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $33,516,137.41 ($40,916,013.62); expenditures, $24,921,897.36 ($24,527,935.33); net balance, $5,133,611,702.18 ($5,291,827,465.61); working balance included $1,614,660,368.90 ($2,-638,207,458.56); customs receipts for month, $15,526,739.95 ($14,334,073.53); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $3,838,484,692.13 ($3,-907,366,031.59); expenditures, $6,516,757,-046.83 ($5,304,286,841.69); excess of expenditures, $2,678,272,353.90 ($2,396,920,-810.10); gross debt, $42,368,461,822.10 ($39,943,807,388.14); decrease under previous day, $40,683,807.00); gold assets, $18,293,-374,636.42 ($14,983,085,724.12).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67⅛	Abbott (1.60a)	2	68	67⅞	67⅞	M'r 16
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	M'r 15
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (¼g)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis (1)	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
58¼	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	18	50	48½	50	+1½
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	M'r 16
7	6	AlaskaJun(.15e)	46	6⅛	6	6⅛	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	4	⅞	⅝	⅞	M'r 16
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 16
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	11½	11½	11½	
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10	10	10	M'r 16
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	16¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 15
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	7	20¾	20½	20¾	— ¼
11⅜	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	179¼	179	179	+1½
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	3	12	12	12	M'r 15
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	3	13½	13½	13½	
9¾	7¾	Allied Stores	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
68	63⅜	Allied St pf (5)	2	67	67	67	M'r 16
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	6	36	36	36	
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	14½	14½	14½	M'r 15
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 9
16½	14¼	Amal Leath pf	3	16¾	15¾	16¾	+2½
56½	53⅛	Amerada Cp (2)	5	53	53	53	— ⅛
21	18⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 16
55⅜	41⅜	Am Airlines	18	57¼	53	57¼	+3⅜
11⅜	10	Am Bank Note	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	7	7¼	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
45⅜	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	5	38¾	38½	38½	+ ¼
116½	112	Am Can (4)	6	114	113¼	113½	— ½
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	3	172½	172½	172½	M'r 11
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	6	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	4	38⅞	38½	38⅞	M'r 16
23½	19½	Am Ch&C (.40e)	7	19½	19¼	19½	
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 11
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	1	137	137	137	M'r 15
9⅝	6	AmColtype ¼e)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Am Com Alco	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 16
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	3	13	13	13	
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
28¼	21⅝	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	2	22	22	22	M'r 16
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 5
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	6	29½	29¼	29½	— ¼
6⅛	4⅜	Am Hide & Lea	13	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
37	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	9	60	60	60	+ ¾
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 16
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	28	28	28	—1¾
6⅜	5⅛	Am Internat'l	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 16
42	40½	Am Inv Fd (2.40)	1	42	41¾	41¾	M'r 14
52½	50¾	Am In Fd pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	8	19	19	19	
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	54	54	54	— ¼
14⅞	13¼	Am M & F (.80)	7	13¼	13	13	— ¼
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 16
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	5	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ½
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb 15
5¼	3¼	Am Power & Lt	21	3¼	3	3	— ¼
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	3	53⅛	53	53	— ⅛
54	43	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	4	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
10⅝	8⅜	Am Rad & St S	23	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
17½	13½	Am Roll Mill	8	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	3	65⅜	65¼	65¼	M'r 15
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 16
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	8	48	47⅜	48	+ ⅛
146⅛	14	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	M'r 11
70	67¾	Am Snuff (3a)	3	67	67	67	—1
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 14
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	19	18⅞	19	—1
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	86	57	86	—1
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	17½	17½	17½	M'r 15
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	11	172¾	171	171	—1
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	7	87¾	87½	87½	+ ½
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	88½	88½	88½	+1
150½	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	4	146½	144¾	144¾	—1¾
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
12⅜	8⅞	Am Water Wks	19	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	96½	96½	96½	M'r 13
9⅞	7⅜	Am Woolen	13	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
47¼	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	3	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	Feb 24
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	40	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	— ¼
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	M'r 12
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	4	22	22	22	M'r 16
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 14
2⅞	2⅜	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
33½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	34¼	34	34¼	M'r 16
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ¼
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	15	5½	5½	5½	
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	50	50	50	
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	2	38¾	38¼	38¼	M'r 16
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	4	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ½
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'r 16
9	7¾	Assd Dry Goods	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	M'r 16
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	—2
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
44	36⅜	Associates I (2)	1	43	43	43	M'r 14
25¼	21⅜	Atch T & S F	10	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	9	53¾	53¼	53¼	M'r 15
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	2	17	16¼	17	+ ⅝
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	14	14	14	M'r 15
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15	15	15	M'r 16
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	6	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 15
9⅝	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	17	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	—3¼
8⅜	6	Atlas Tack	2	7⅜	7½	7¾	M'r 13
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1½	1½	1½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	4	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	71	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	21	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
6⅜	4⅞	Balt & Ohio	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8	5⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
14⅞	11¼	Bangor & Ar	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
8¾	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 16
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	9	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅝	Bayuk Cig (⅛e)	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29½	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅜
109⅝	104⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	M'r 16
2½	2	Bel-Hem (.20e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
9	6	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	4	64	64	64	Feb 26
34⅝	26⅞	Bendix Av (1½e)	48	31½	30¾	31½	— ½
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	5	21⅜	21½	21¾	— ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	23	72¾	71⅞	72⅜	— ⅜
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	119	119	119	M'r 16
34½	27	Bigelow-S 1e)	2	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 15
11⅜	9⅝	Blaw-Knox	7	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
52½	46	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	48	48	48	M'r 16
23¼	18	Boeing Airplane	42	20⅛	19⅛	19⅝	—1⅛
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	4	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	13⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	9	23⅜	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
15½	12	Borg-War (½e)	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
		Boston & Maine	1				M'r 16
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B (3)	4	31½	31¼	31½	M'r 16
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	14	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	14	10¾	10½	10½	
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)*10		20⅝	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	M'r 13
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	51½	51¼	51½	— ⅜
2⅝	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	7	1⅝	2½	2½	
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	
22¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	90	22¾	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅞	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	86	86	86	M'r 15
60½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	3	59½	59⅜	59½	— ¼
25½	20	Bklyn Un G(¼e)	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 11
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	5	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+1
10½	5¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	2	23	22¼	22¼	—1
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	12	32¾	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	13	Burling Mill (1)	5	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
12½	11⅜	Burr Ad Mc.20e)	3	11½	11½	11½	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 16
4⅛	3¼	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
2¾	2⅛	But Bros pf(1½)	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅜	11¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	14	3½	3¼	3¼	M'r 16
13¾	11¼	Byers (AM) Co	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	M'r 13
		C					
46⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	4	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
1⅞	1½	CallahanZ-Lead	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8½	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
22⅝	16½	Can Dry (½g)	7	20	19⅞	19⅞	
6⅝	4¾	Canad Pacific	14	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	38	38	38	
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 16
27	23	Carpent (½e)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	M'r 16
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	M'r 16
56½	47¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'r 16
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (⅛a)	18	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ⅜
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	7	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	1¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	2¾	2½	2½	
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
		Cent Viol St(¼g)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6	5⅛	Century-Rib M		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 13
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	6	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
20⅜	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	6	20	19¾	20	M'r 8
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	21½	21½	21½	— ½
26½	15	Checker Cab	4	23	23	23	
42⅜	38¼	Ches&Ohio (2½)	5	39	38⅞	39	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	M'r 9
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	3	4½	4½	4½	M'r 16
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	1⅝	1½	1½	M'r 16
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1½	¾	Chi & N West pf	3	¾	¾	¾	M'r 16
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 16
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 16
14¾	11	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11	10⅞	11	— ¼
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	3	35	35	35	M'r 15
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'r 15
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 16
10¼	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
13½	11⅛	Chickasha (¼g)	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	M'r 15
6¼	4⅜	Childs Co	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	19	84½	83⅜	84⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	5	13⅛	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
3¾	⅜	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 16
38⅜	28	Clark Equip(1a)	4	34½	34½	34½	— ½
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	1	39¼	39

Commerce and Finance

Federal Bureau Expects End to Spring Trade Decline Soon

Business and Industry

G. M. Reports Big Pay Roll, Earnings' Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Motors Corp. cited figures to show a substantial part of the ownership in the $2,000,000,000 enterprise lies within the corporate family.

Directly involved in the ownership, the company said in its annual report, are 4,009,000 shares representing an investment of $218,491,000, figured on the 1939 year-end market price of $54.50 a share for the common stock.

The industrial mammoth, owned by 386,000 stockholders and the employer of 220,000 in 1939, has nearly 43,000,000 common shares outstanding.

Big Managerial Stake

Excluded from the management's holdings were 10,000,000 common shares owned E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the dominant concentrated interest.

Fifteen of the twenty-nine directors who devote all their time to the corporation's affairs own and control 1,912,500 shares representing an investment of $104,231,000, the report said.

Approximately 3,300 individuals in the supervising group within the operating organization, the report added, own 963,700 shares, with an investment of $52,522,000.

The company said "managerial ownership is being constantly expanded" under the bonus plan for distributing shares as reward and incentive to managerial ability.

The corporation called attention to the managerial stake in face of the modern trend toward large-scale collective corporate enterprise in raising capital and employing men for mass production.

Recovery in business in 1939 gave General Motors one of its best years, with net sales expanding to $1,376,828,337 from $1,066,973,000 in 1938, a gain of 29 per cent. As previously announced, profit from the sales was equivalent to $4.04 on the common stock against $2.17 in 1938.

Pay Rolls Third Highest

Pay rolls increased to $386,292,203, third highest in its history, from $300,825,930 in 1938.

Hourly paid workers in the United States received $263,848,703 last year, a gain of $74,949,002, or 39.7 per cent, the report shows. The average number of hourly paid workers rose 29,929, or 23.8 per cent, to a total of 155,765 for the year. The average of all employees in all countries rose 16.6 per cent from 189,039 to 220,434. In 1937, the number was 261,977, compared to 233,286, second highest total, in 1929.

An average of 34.9 hours was worked each week by the American hourly paid workers, the report relates, compared to 31.2 hours worked in 1938. Average annual earnings of such workers thus rose from $1,342 to $1,503 a gain of 26 per cent.

At the close of 1939 the corporation had $434,172,831 working capital, including $289,921,683 in cash and the equivalent of cash compared with $242,895,320 in cash items at the end of 1938.

The corporation disclosed that since the start of the war American personnel formerly in executive charge of General Motors' German unit, Adam Opel A. G., had turned over the administration to German nationals in accordance with established policy.

Sees Basis for Expansion

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman, reiterated that American industry for years to come had opportunity for great activity repairing shortages in capital equipment accumulated the past decade.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that from a fundamental standpoint the economic foundation of a broad and sound expansion exists. This is particularly true as to enterprises engaged in the production of durable and capital goods.

"Probably the most important single factor restraining the economic situation in America today is the lack of confidence that exists on the part of those of the community who, from the standpoint of imagination, understanding, experience and ability to accomplish, must be depended upon to expand already-existing enterprises so as to increase their efficiency as well as to promote new forms of enterprise through research and invention."

Montgomery Ward To Seek Capital

CHICAGO (AP) — Dow - Jones service says Montgomery Ward & Company is expected to announce soon its intention of raising additional capital to meet expansion needs.

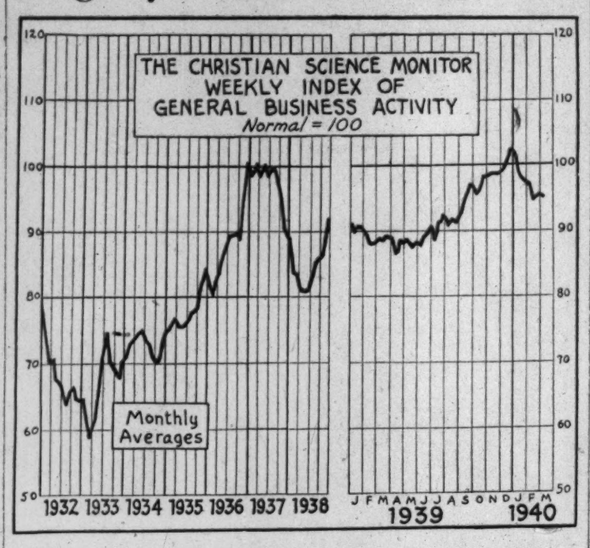
The exact form and amount of financing may be decided at a meeting of directors late this month.

The Chicago Herald-American reached Chairman Sewell Avery at Ocean Springs, Miss., and quoted him as saying he will inform stockholders in the annual report of the need for additional capital.

A. O. Smith Earnings Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—A. O. Smith Corp., manufacturing automobile frames and other pressed steel shapes in Milwaukee, reported net income for the three months ended January 31 of $472,016, or 94 cents a share, compared with $343,708, or 69 cents a share, in the like period of the previous year. The report included results of Smith Meter Co., wholly-owned subsidiary, but not those of controlled or affiliated companies.

Monitor Business Index Eases Slightly Further During Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1939
1940

Although easing slightly further during the week ended March 9, The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity cancelled only a part of the gain recorded in the last week of February and remained above the low point of the recent decline, reached Feb. 17. On March 9, the index registered 95.2 (prel.), as against 95.4 on March 2. This compares with a level of 88.6 on March 11, last year.

The movements of the components of the index in the preceding week were reversed in the week ended March 9. Electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings which had both shown increases previously declined during the week, the former dropping off more than was seasonally expected, while the latter eased slightly against a seasonal upturn.

Bank debits on the other hand rose substantially more than seasonally and in its saw-tooth course reversed the movement of the week before. The increase in the adjusted figure, however, was not sufficient to offset the declines in the other two series.

Steel ingot operations showed a further easing to 62½ per cent of capacity, but the slowing down in the rate of decline was regarded as an encouraging sign. Automobile production continues to be the brightest spot in the business picture, with a modest gain in the week's total and very favorable retail sales' reports.

With the approach of Easter, retail sales spurted forward in most districts although weather conditions in certain areas continued to retard activity. Comparisons with a year ago showed very substantial gains but this was attributed mainly to the earlier date for Easter and merchants are waiting to record the post-Easter activity to determine actual gains.

Wholesale commodity prices eased further in the week ended March 9, due chiefly to a weakening in the prices for farm products and foods, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar. 9* 1940	Mar. 2. 1940	Mar. 11. 1939
Combined index	95.2	95.4	88.6
Bk debits outside NYC	88.9	87.5	81.6
Elec pow production	101.5	101.7	95.3
Misc carloadings	89.0	90.5	82.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market surprised most everybody last week by selling off. The decline was the broadest in a couple of months, volume accelerated on the downside to a total of 316,000 shares in the noon hour Friday, and some of the recent leaders led the tumble.

There seemed to be two principal explanations — the Finnish peace, and some unfavorable surmises that the second quarter may not see such an improvement in business as has been generally, and in a rather off-hand way, anticipated.

Ayres Talk Bearish

The peace talk—which incidentally sent Finnish bonds up 12 points in a day to the year's high and also helped the Norse and Swedish loans substantially—was also affected by Mr. Welles' impending return. It is hard to say just how seriously people here in the Street actually take the notion that the Allies on this setback will consider negotiating a peace, but peace-talk during war generally sets the stock market back, and so probably hair-trigger speculators decided to take no chances.

As for the business outlook, the chief gloom seems to have come from a bearish statement by Colonel Ayres to the effect that it would take quite some new development to get business indices back on their feet after the speed of the recent tumble. The colonel is right that the decline has been awfully fast; and when the only other decline of equal speed started, in the fall of 1937, it went a long way further than this before it hit bottom.

But there is no inevitability about it. Business sentiment blow-eth where it listeth. It may be true that the automobile industry is riding for a fall by building up dealer stocks for a spring buying that won't materialize; and it may be true that the present high schedules of construction in the utility, aviation, chemical, rayon and paper industries may be revised downward to fit the recent decline in business, thus aggravating it at the same time. But then again it might happen otherwise.

Market Decline Small

Perhaps the least bullish aspect of the thing is the off-hand way in which people have been assuming that the current decline would halt on schedule in mid-March or late March and turn up again. That means the company on the bull side may be too "crowded," and the disappointment may be excessive if the "schedule" isn't quite followed.

So far, however, the fall in the stock market is nothing. It looks important only in the day-to-day charts. On the weekly charts extending back a couple of years, it is trifling. The sidewise movement of the last six months has been very unusual; the averages have been almost unprecedentedly stationary, and the fluctuations have been of individual groups inside those averages, some of which have done very nicely indeed and some not so well. The longer this sidewise movement lasts, probably the more pronounced will be the upswing or downswing that follows.

But last week's drop wasn't enough to break out of the sidewise movement or even to indicate in which direction the break-away would come.

The worst performers were the airplanes, which certainly seems like "selling on the good news," for the news could hardly be better. Steels, motors, and non-ferrous metal shares were also among the weak sisters. It looked pretty much as though the peace rumors were the chief gloom-makers; there was quite a little strength in certain "peace" stocks like the movie shares, and Woolworth, which didn't do very well last autumn when the market was over-discounting the war.

The income tax date might have had something to do with the decline, but brokers reported very little liquidation of securities for income tax purposes.

Commodities in Stalemate

Commodities are in a kind of stalemate and were slightly soft last week on the Finnish peace. The first private forecasts on the winter wheat crop, running around 430,000,000 bushels, have not materially affected the price of wheat. Lard and some of the edible oils sunk further, due presumably to heavy marketings of hogs by farmers who don't want to feed them on expensive corn at the present corn-hog ratio. The rubber consumption figures for February dipped below 50,000 tons for the first time in some months. By and large commodities remained quiet, and, in fact, the futures markets in recent weeks have been dull and inactive.

It didn't take free sterling long to fall out of bed as anticipated, and it got below $3.60. This isn't the same as the level it hit just before Munich. That was $4.60. But free sterling doesn't mean much; most of the business now has to be warped through the regular blocked sterling.

The new issues market is now pretty well cleaned up; the Bethlehem and Kentucky Utilities are out of syndicate; the Triborough bonds are all off the shelf and most of the Port of New York Authority; the Chicago Union Terminal is going well and the market is looking forward to the coming Indianapolis Power & Light stock offering.

Another USHA offering, that of the Vladeck project in New York, was sold privately. The Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange is considering permissive incorporation of brokers' underwriting affiliates. More staff is being laid off in the Street as a result of the dullness in the share and commodity futures markets. The investment trust people are studying their new bill, trying to find out what they are in for.

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. and wholly owned subsidiary reported net income for 1939 of $889,238, or $1.00 a share, compared with $1,035,599, or $1.16 a share, in 1938.

League Puts Public Debt At 48 Billion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—As the Senate takes up this week a farm bill which would more than cancel all of the economies thus far initiated by the House of Representatives, the National Economy League today issued a study of Federal finances showing that the direct and guaranteed debt of the United States has already reached the total of $47,817,000,000.

John C. Gebhart in his last research report for the Economy League before retiring as its director, states that the national debt limit of $45,000,000,000 has in fact already been passed through the issuance by Federal agencies of obligations, guaranteed both as to principal and interest, in the amount of $5,700,000,000.

"The power of Federal agencies to pledge the credit of the Government in the support of their far-flung activities should be sharply curtailed, as one step in the process of bringing order into the haphazard confusion of Federal finances," the Economy League advises.

League Asks Restrictions

"Authorization to issue government-guaranteed securities should be restricted to those agencies whose continued existence is a prime and proven necessity. Further, the amount of such securities to be issued should be kept within relatively narrow limits at any one time, in order to permit effective control by Congress over the 'debt-beyond-the-budget!' "

Onto the floor of Congress this week will come the real contest as to whether any genuine beginning is to be made toward reducing the Government's mounting expenditures. The House has already reduced the President's original budget by $296,000,000 on the first seven appropriations bills which came before it. It set as its objective a total saving of $460,000,000, which is equivalent to the amount of new taxes suggested by Mr. Roosevelt as necessary to keep the Federal debt from exceeding the $45,000,000,000 statutory limit.

Now the new Farm Bill is ready to reach the floor of the Senate this week with an increase of $309,000,000 over the executive budget, an increase which scuttles previous economies and which will call either for new taxes or a further lifting of the debt limit.

The fact that the President has just warned against additional authorizations of flood control and harbor improvements is an advance sign of the powerful lobby which will be brought to bear in support of the costly recommendations of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, and if this lobby is joined by the Farm Bloc, economy-minded members of Congress believe that the gates to large deficit spending would quickly go down.

Byrd Asks Full Facts

Even if the economy ranks hold, questions are already being raised as to whether the device proposed in the executive budget of recapturing $700,000,000 from the Federal loaning agencies will be acceptable to Congress and if the recapture of these funds proves in any way impracticable the statutory debt limit will be automatically exceeded.

The report of the National Economy League directs attention to this situation in referring to the attempt being made by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia to obtain full facts from the Treasury as to the status of Federal lending corporations' finances.

The league contends that no satisfactory answer has been given as to how the $700,000,000 from the excess assets of the various agencies is to be returned to the Treasury during the fiscal year of 1941. Senator Byrd now has a resolution before the Senate to require the Treasury Department to specify more in detail how this transaction would be accomplished and until it is accomplished no prospective economies and no prospective new taxes will keep the Government's direct indebtedness from rushing past the $45,000,000,000 figure this year.

Mr. Gebhart concludes his findings for the Economy League with this recommendation:

"The Government's share in the net worth of Governmental corporations and lending agencies is to help out as an offset to our vast public debt. It is now time to begin to 'realize' on this investment and to use the proceeds for debt retirement. The first step in that process is an honest appraisal of the 'real' value of these assets —not the mere 'book' value. The next step is to bring these funds back into the Treasury as soon as possible, without an 'escape' through new guaranteed issues."

FTC Issues Complaint Against General Electric

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has announced that it had issued a complaint against General Electric Company, New York, alleging that advertisements had implied that "all or substantially all competitive products" were inferior in quality to "G-E" light bulbs.

The commission alleged that the company's representations were "misleading" and "unfairly disparaging of the products of its competitors."

It said that General Electric and its licensees produce 80 per cent of the incandescent electric light bulbs sold in this country for general lighting service.

Substantial Rise In Auto Output

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Ward's Reports estimated this week's assemblies of automobiles and trucks at 105,720, against 103,560 last week and 86,725 this week a year ago.

Production schedules for the most part, the survey said, evidently are "in equilibrium" and likely to remain so most of the month.

Investment Trust Leaders Condemn New Senate Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Leaders of the open-end trust field have gone on record condemning the bill introduced in the United States Senate by Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York to regulate investment companies, as going "far beyond anything needed to cure abuses in the investment trust business."

The bill represents merely the Securities and Exchange Commission's views on how business should be conducted and includes many highly controversial points, according to a statement issued jointly by Merrill Griswold, chairman of Massachusetts Investors Trust, of Boston, and Hugh Bullock, vice-president of Calvin Bullock, of New York, on behalf of a group of open-end trusts in New York, Boston and Chicago, representing more than 40 per cent of the combined assets of all such companies.

"This bill," they continued, "which was prepared by the SEC, and not by Congress, attempts to cast all investment trusts in a single mould and demands reforms in cases where no evidence has been presented to prove the present need for such reforms. To this extent, the bill is merely an attempt by the SEC to force its highly debatable economic ideas upon business.

"This bill arbitrarily limits the size of investment trusts. It limits the right of an individual to organize legitimate business ventures except with the approval of the SEC, and it gives the commission wide and inclusive powers to issue rules and regulations. This wholesale delegation of legislative power means that the entire investment trust business will be subject to the theories of a few individuals.

"We deplore the way in which it is possible today for Federal administrative agencies like the SEC, which properly have no legislative powers, to draft legislation and present it fully prepared to Congress."

U. S. Rayon Exports Break All Records During Year 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Exports of rayon from the United States measured by pounds and dollars broke all records in 1939, although still relatively small compared to domestic consumption, Rayon Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, said.

The dollar value of the estimated 12,000,000 pounds of rayon exported during the year was $15,300,000, compared with 1938's previous peak of $11,000,000, and a low of $2,400,000 in 1933.

Cuba was the largest single consumer, taking 25 per cent of United States shipments, with the rest of the West Indies accounting for a good share. Second best customer was the Union of South Africa, with Philippines, Canada, and United Kingdom following in that order. United Kingdom takings were about on a level with the previous year, but all other customers took more.

February shipments of rayon filament yarn to domestic consumers totaled 29,700,000 pounds in February, compared with 31,400,000 for January, a longer month. The two-month total was 16 per cent above the 52,800,00 pounds delivered for the corresponding 1939 period.

Stocks of rayon yarn held by American producers at the end of February totaled 8,300,000 pounds, compared with 7,000,000 pounds at the end of January.

CCC Accepts 7 N. E. Bids For Storage of Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation has accepted bids from seven New England warehousing firms for storage of Government-owned cotton, not to exceed 300,000 bales, in or near New England textile centers.

The successful bidders were:

Belleville Warehouse Company, the New Bedford Storage Warehouse, and the Prospect Warehouse Company, all of New Bedford, Mass.; MacKenzie and Winslow, Inc., and Thomas J. Moran, both of Fall River, Mass.; the Burke Distributing Company, Cambridge, Mass., and new Weybossett Mills, Providence, R. I.

The storage rates will not exceed 8 cents per month per bale, including insurance.

World Sugar Output Gain Seen

NEW YORK (AP)—World production of sugar in the current crop year which ends August 31 was estimated at 30,753,000 long tons by Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers. This would represent an increase of 4.3 per cent from 29,478,000 tons last season and would be within 214,000 tons of the record output of 30,967,000 tons established two years ago.

Reversal Seen By Bureau In Business Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Noting that industrial exports were moving at a sharply increased volume and speculative markets were displaying more confidence than a month ago, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said it expected a reversal this spring of the recent downturn in business activity.

The bureau added, however, that there were no signs pointing to a rapid recovery thereafter.

In an analysis of economic conditions and their effect upon agriculture, the bureau said it did not expect any marked diminution in domestic consumer demand for farm products.

"There are several important reasons for assuming that the current decline in industrial activity will be less severe and not so prolonged as that of the 1937-38 period, and will not result in as serious contraction in national income and in domestic demand for farm products," the bureau said.

"The present relapse was preceded by much smaller increases in commodity and security prices than was that of 1937-38, and inventories in the hands of manufacturers and distributors apparently increased but moderately during the final half of 1939 as compared with the more prolonged period of inventory expansion which immediately preceded the 1937-38 depression."

The bureau said industrial exports for 1940 may reach $1,000,000,000, which would be an increase of 40 per cent over 1939.

"Speculative markets appear to be viewing the business outlook with more confidence than they were a month earlier," it added. "The immediate decline in industrial activity appears to be approaching an end. Consumer buying power and the domestic demand for farm products have been affected only slightly to date by the industrial readjustment, and barring unexpected developments will remain for some time well above corresponding months of 1939."

U. S. Comptroller, Bank of America Dispute Is Ended

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A year-old dispute between the U. S. Comptroller of the Currency and the nation's fourth largest bank, the Bank of America, has ended in compromise.

Acceptance by the bank's board of directors of a conciliatory agreement is announced by President L. M. Giannini.

The battle, which broke into the open at the stockholders' meeting last January, centered chiefly around the dividend policy, the ratio of capital to deposits, and the valuation of bank premises.

Under terms of the compromise, the bank will continue its dividend policy, will raise its capital $30,000,000 by June 30—getting the new money from the RFC, if necessary—and will readjust its bank premise valuations on the basis of a survey by a committee of government banking supervisors.

The bank premise item is an important one because Bank of America has hundreds of branch offices all over California.

Agreeing to the Comptroller's demand that the capital structure be stabilized at a 1-10 ratio with deposits, the bank said it would announce later whether the new stock would be preferred or common. Present stockholders will have a pre-emptive right to buy such new securities.

Previously the bank contended its capital was more than it could employ with profit, and twice that required by law. Its total capitalization will now become almost $150,000,000 in relation to deposits of about $1,500,000,000.

Promoted

A. G. Michaelson

Edward H. Marsh, Jr.

Fisk Tire Export Company official promoted to be Vice-President, General Manager and a director of the United States Rubber Export Company, Ltd.

FCA Extends Easier Debt Payment Terms To 100,000 Farmers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Governor A. G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration reported that easier debt-payment terms had recently been extended to about 100,000 farmer-borrowers in the great plains area.

These loans, made by Federal Land Banks and Land Bank Commissioners, have been reamortized to give borrowers a longer period in which to pay and to reduce installments.

The liberalized terms were extended, Mr. Black said, to farmers who had suffered crop failures because of severe droughts and as a consequence had become delinquent in meeting their FCA debt payments.

The policy of allowing more liberal terms to hard-pressed farmers has been the subject of a sharp controversy since it was inaugurated on a large scale after President Roosevelt placed the FCA under control of Secretary Henry Wallace last summer. Several top-ranking officials have resigned because they disagreed with it. Prior to placing of the agency under Mr. Wallace, it had followed what officials called strict banking policy.

Mr. Black reported also that "several thousand" other FCA borrowers had received benefits of other recently-announced debt-payment plans under which installments are suspended until the debtor's income improves.

The Governor reported that 254,000 Land Bank and Commissioner loans, involving $662,585,000, were delinquent on January 1. Many were delinquent, he said, because they required principal payments which were "too heavy" for many farmers.

FHA Expects Big Year During 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reporting that applications for FHA mortgage insurance on new homes had reached a record for the second consecutive week, Stewart McDonald, the Federal Housing Administrator, predicted that 1940 residential construction would equal, and possibly exceed, that of last year.

In the week ended March 9, the FHA selected 4,512 mortgages for appraisal, compared with 4,347 in the previous week and 3,672 for the corresponding week in 1939. The previous high mark was 4,268 in the last week of March, 1939.

Steel Output Off 1 Point To 62½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — The trend of steel demand is still largely horizontal despite scattered gains in domestic markets and continued good activity in export trade, according to the magazine Steel.

"Irregular changes in steelmaking in various districts lately have been unable to reverse the previous course of the national average," says the report. "Last week saw a 1 point reduction to 62½ per cent, principally the result of a 6 point drop at Pittsburgh. This latter curtailment may be only temporary. Operations a year ago were unchanged at 56½ per cent, preparatory to a spring recession.

Ingot Output Drops

"Ingot production the past six weeks apparently has declined more rapidly than have finished steel shipments, following the opposite situation in January. Finished steel shipments of the United States Steel Corp. were off 11.9 per cent last month, while the industry's ingot output dropped 22.2 per cent from January.

"Steel consumption is spotty, with requirements of a number of users in marked contrast to the generally restricted volume of total steel demand. Best outlets continue the automotive, shipbuilding, machine tools, household equipment and aircraft industries. Building construction has yet to develop the steel buying expected of it by spring, although structural shape and reinforcing bar awards and inquiries were more numerous last week.

"What improvement has occurred recently in finished steel orders is attributable more to a reduction in stocks than to an increase in consumption. This situation is particularly noticeable in the number of purchases, gains in which are more pronounced than in total tonnage.

"Automobile assemblies continue in high ground, reflecting principally the good volume of retail sales. Last week's output of 105,720 units was a gain of 2,160 and the highest in seven weeks. Chrysler furnished most of the upturn, with General Motors' and Fords' operations steady."

Prices Steady

Steady prices continue on most steel products. One exception is concrete reinforcing bars. Irregular for a number of weeks, quotations have been reduced officially $3 a ton by some producers. Rail steel merchant bars also have been lowered, a cut of $2 a ton eliminating most of the $3 advance instituted last September, when the price was established on a parity with that of billet bars.

In addition to the 6 point drop to 55 per cent at Pittsburgh, five other districts curtailed steelmaking last week. Reductions were 10 points to 80 at Wheeling, ½ point to 59½ at Chicago, 4½ to 51 at Buffalo, 5 points to 70 in New England and 5 points to 60 at St. Louis. Detroit was up 4 points to 82, with Youngstown 1 point higher at 42. Unchanged were eastern Pennsylvania at 60, Birmingham at 78, Cleveland 73, and Cincinnati at 54½.

Phillips Petroleum Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Co. reported consolidated net profit for 1939 of $9,833,314, or $2.21 a common share, compared with $9,049,122, or $2.03 a share in 1938, after inventory adjustment of $1,268,704.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% ($17½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 25, 1940.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

March 14, 1940.

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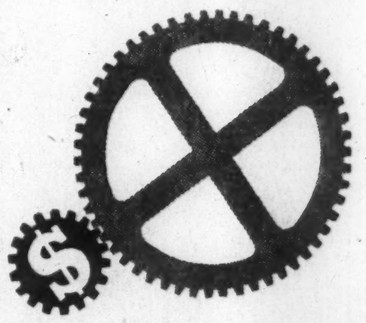

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162 CANAL ST. Near North Station
CHARLESTOWN City Square
CLEVELAND CIRCLE 1912 Beacon St., cor. Ayer Rd.
50 ESSEX ST. Cor. of Harrison Ave.
171 HARVARD AVE. Between Commonwealth and Brighton Aves.
248 HUNTINGTON AVE. Opp. Symphony Hall
KENMORE SQ. 542 Commonwealth Ave., 544 Commonwealth Ave., cor. of Brookline Ave.
MATTAPAN Cor. Cummins Highway and River St.
231 NORTHERN AVE. At Fish Pier
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'Little NRA's' Seen Harassing To Employers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Industry, conscious of its social responsibilities, is in a position to make great strides toward economic recovery if there is an end to further experiment, confusion and uncertainty by government and abuses by labor leaders, according to H. W. Prentis, President of the National Association of Manufacturers and head of the Armstrong Cork Company, of Lancaster, Pa.

Declaring that management is more and more recognizing its duties in today's economic and social set-up, Mr. Prentis called upon labor leaders to recognize their responsibilities before a gathering of 400 industrial leaders here at one of 37 meetings scheduled by the manufacturers' association to be held throughout the nation for the purpose of clarifying industrial thinking on "current problems."

Pittsburgh and other great industrial cities would be out of the economic fog and heading toward real prosperity if the National Recovery Administration had been permitted to remain as extinct as the Supreme Court made it, he declared.

Names 5 Little NRA's

Five "little NRA's"—which he enumerated as the Walsh-Healey Act, the Bituminous Coal Act, the Wagner Act together with its National Labor Relations Board, the Wages and Hours Act and the Robinson Patman Act—are harassing and upsetting both big and little employers, Mr. Prentis asserted, and, as a result, unemployment remains an unsolved problem.

"While giving government due credit for the awakening of a new sense of social responsibility and for progressive steps in respect to unemployment compensation, old age pensions, slum clearance and the correction of abuses in the security markets, the chief thing needed today is an end of further experiment and uncertainty—a green light showing a clear road ahead," he said.

Business, he maintained, recognizes that industrial management must steadily improve production methods, must foster research, encourage suggestions from every source and pass along the fruits of such effort in the form of higher wages and reduced prices. It recognizes that it must avoid unfair methods of competition and constantly seek to justify the freedom of private enterprise.

"Leaders of labor have no less social responsibility than leaders in management," he continued. "Their responsibility is not limited to getting more members for their organizations or securing for their members additional compensation or new privileges in order to justify their leadership. Through concentrating on these objectives alone, labor leaders at times have done real injury to the interests of those they lead."

To Advantage of Investors

After all, Mr. Prentis held, the operation of an industry on a basis of full employment, with costs of production adjusted to market requirements, is to the advantage of investors, management and employees, too, while frequent interruptions to production are distinctly harmful.

"Labor leadership that will do its utmost in co-operation with management to avoid such interruptions, to get misunderstandings or conflicts adjusted with due regard to all interests involved, and to strive sincerely for harmony within industry, is bound in the long run to serve labor itself best," he declared.

Firm of 45 Members Largest in Wall St.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The admission of 21 new partners to the New York Stock Exchange firm of E. A. Pierce & Co. on March 30 will increase the number of partners in the company to 45, making it the largest house in Wall Street as far as numbers are concerned. At the present time there are 19 general partners and five special or limited partners in the firm. With the admission of the new members the name of the firm will be changed to Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt.

Those who will join are Charles E. Merrill, Edward C. Benders, Albert G. Boesel, Anthony D. Cassatt, William M. Clark, Chauncey P. Colwell, J. Henry Fellers, Homer P. Hargrave, George B. Hyslop, G. Edward Ledbetter, Robert A. Magowan, Herbert H. Melcher, Milija Rubezanin, Caryl H. Sayre, Ray W. Stephenson, John F. Wark, T. Johnson Ward, William C. Jackson, Arthur S. Laundon, Joseph L. Merrill and Robert L. Rooke. The four last-named are to be limited partners.

Smith, Barney & Co., which had 35 partners last year, now have 29. Fenner & Beane have 26.

The proposal to admit the 21 new partners will be considered by the Stock Exchange committee on admissions on March 28.

Columbian Carbon Co

NEW YORK, (AP) — Columbian Carbon Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for 1939 of $2,857,103, or $5.32 a share, compared with $2,575,540, or $5.13 a share, in 1938. Company manufactures carbon blacks, inks and other products in widespread plants.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¾s '43-40 June	101[5	101.5	101.5
1 4s '54-44	114.30	114.30	114.30
1 2s '50-46	104.17	104.17	104.17
2 2½s '53-50	108.31	108.31	108.31
2 3s '55-51	111.18	111.18	111.16
3 2½s '53-51	104.15	104.15	104.15
4 2½s '60-55	109.5	108.30	109.5
8 2½s '59-56 reg	107.28	107.28	107.28
1 2½s '63-58	107.18	107.18	107.18
56 2½s '65-60	107.19	107.18	107.18
Home Owners Loan			
2 3s '52-44	108.1	108.1	108.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79½	79	79
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110½	110½
9 Am & For P5s 2030	62¾	62¾	63½
1 AmLocom 5½s '49	105	105	105
2 Am Int 5½s'49	104½	104½	104½
18 Am T&T 5½s'43	108 3-32	108	108
7 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109¾	109¼	109½
3 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝
1 Anaconda C 4½s'50	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	36	36
2 Arm Del 4s '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Arm Del 4s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 AT&SF 4s '95	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	94½	94½	94½
7 A C Line 1st 4s '52	72	72	72
1 A C Line 4½s '64	54	54	54
5 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	68	68	68
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67¾	67½	67½
6 B&O '96F st	25½	25	25
15 B&O cv 4½s '60	13½	13⅜	13½
5 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
14 B&O 1st 4s '48	87⅝	87¼	87¼
10 B&O T C 4s '59	56	56	56
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116	116	116
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108	108	108
26 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	102½	102½	102¾
3 Bost&Me 5s '67	45¾	45½	45½
2 Bost&Me 5s '55	46	46	46
3 Bos&NYAirL 4s '58	9½	9½	9½
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	89	88¾	89
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57	97	97	97
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	38⅝	35⅜	35⅜
1 Bush Term 5s '55	41½	41½	41½
10 Bush Term 4s '52	68½	68½	68½
4 Can Nat 5s '60 Jly	102½	102	102½
1 Can Nat 3s '6 Oct	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
18 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99	98⅝	99
12 Can Nor 6½s '46	110½	110½	110½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	104½	104½	104½
11 Can Pac 4½s '45	87¼	87¼	87¼
11 Can Pac 4¼s '60	75¾	75¾	75¼
7 Can Pac 4s perp	67½	67½	67½
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	46	46	46
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	47	47	47
10 Cen RR NJ 3s '87	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	79	79	79
1 C&O 4½s '92	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 C & O 3½s '96D	99	99	99
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¼	99	99¼
2 C & O rfg 3½s '63F	105	105	105
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	87¾	87	87
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	81¼	81	81¼
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16	16	16
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	15½	15½	15½
37 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27¼	27	27
15 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	6¾	6¾
1 CMSP&P 4½s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10 CM&SP 4½s '89C	26	26	26
1 CM&SP 4½s '89E	26	26	26
8 CM&SP gen 4s '89	25	25	25
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
20 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '39	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2 Chi & NW 4s '87	16⅛	16	16
7 C T H & SEInd 5s '60	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106	106	106
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109	108⅜	108⅝
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	93½	93½	93½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50¼	50	50
6 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	64½	63	63
8 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76¼	76¼	76¼
2 Col F & I 5s '43	105	105	105
2 Col & So 4½s '80	28	28	28
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	104¼	104¼	104¼
16 Colbbia G 5s '52 May	104⅛	104	104⅛
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
31 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	126⅞	126¾	126⅞
10 Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅞	108¾	108¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	104¾	105
8 Con Rys 4s 54	15½	15½	15½
8 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Container Cor 6s 46	103	103	103
4 Crane Co 3½s 51	105	105	105
1 Crown Cork 4½s 48	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Crown Cork 4s 50	106½	106½	106½
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58	57¾	57¾
1 D & R G West 5s 78	6⅛	6	6⅛
8 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	108	108	108
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¼	107¼	107½
1 Erie rfg 5s 67	13¾	13¾	13¾
7 Erie rfg 5s 75	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 Erie 1st 4s 96	54½	54	54
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	22½	22½	22½
1 Erie & Jer 6s 5	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Fed Lt 1st 6s 42	104	104	104
5 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	106½	106⅜	106⅜
12 Fla E Cst 5s 74	7	7	7
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
8 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	104½	104½	104½
5 Goodrich 4½s 56	103½	103⅜	103½
8 Gt Nor 5s 73	90	90	90
35 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99¾	99½	99½
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	90¼	90	90¼
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	72	71¾	72
7 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s62A	33	33	33
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48½	48½	48½
9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42½	42¾	42¾
2 Ill Cen 5s 53	55	55	55
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	48¼	48	48¼
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¼	43¼	43¼
27 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	105¼	105	105
1 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	106½	106½	106½
6 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Interb R Tr 6s 32	34¾	34¾	34¾
6 InterbRTr rfg5s66ct	77	77	77
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	77	77	77
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	12½	12½	12½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	69	69	69
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¼	42¼	42¼
25 Int T&H 5s 55	46	45¾	45¾
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1½	1½	1½
3 KcFtS & Mem 4s36	35½	35½	35½
2 K C South 5s 40	66	66	66
2 K C South 3s 50	65½	65½	65½
2 K C Term 4s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Kans G & E 4½s '80	103½	103½	103½
4 Kentucky Cen 4s '87	107½	107½	107½
4 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	100	100	100
15 Kresge Found 4s '45	104	104	104
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	47½	47¾	47½
2 Laularo Nit. inc '75	35½	35½	35½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	52½	52½	52½
6 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	42	41⅝	41⅝
3 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	15	15	15
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	15	15	15
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	125¾	125¾	125¾
4 Liggett & M 5s '51	129⅞	129½	129⅞
2 Loews 3½s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
4 Lorillard Co 7s '44	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
2 LouisN 4½s 2003	91½	91½	91½
6 L & N 3s '80 St L	80	80	80
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	42	42	42
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	82	82	82
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	82	82	82
7 Market St Ry 7s '40	80½	80	80
11 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Mich Cen 4½s '79	63	63	63
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104½	104½	104½
75 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14¾	12	14¾
21 M-K-Tex 4s 5s '67	6¾	7½	6⅝
60 M-K-T 4½s '78	14¼	12	14
131 H-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	30⅜	26½	30½
26 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	14¼	11¾	14⅛
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1½	1½	1½
2 Mo Pac 5s '65A	19¼	19	19⅛
22 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19⅛	18¾	19
4 Mo Pac 5s '78G	19	18¾	19
8 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19	19	19
28 Mo Pac 5s '81	19¼	18⅝	19¼
14 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅞	2¾	2¾
14 Mob&Oh 5s '38	38	37⅝	37⅝
5 Mob & O 4½s '77	31¼	31¼	31¼
7 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Mor&Essex 3s '55	38	38	38
2 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	32	31½	32
4 NashCha&StL 4s '78	69¼	69	69
2 Nassau El 4s '51	53	53	53
6 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105	104⅞	105
1 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Nati Steel 3s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	39½	39	39½
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	37¼	37¼	37¼
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	37¼	37¼	37¼
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57¼	57	57¼
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51½	51¼	51½
5 NYC cn 4s '8	57¾	57½	57½
3 NYC cn 3¼s '52	55½	55½	55½
12 NYC HR 4s '42	93	93	93
1 NYCh&StL 6s '41	80½	80¾	80¾
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	62½	62½	62½
15 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	54	53½	54
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	101¾	1009¼	109¼
1 NY G El H&P 4s '4	117½	117½	117½
4 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	61¾	61¾	61¾
8 NYNH&H 4s '56	16½	16½	16½
15 NY O & W rfg 4s '2	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	108½	108½	108½
25 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	26¾	24	26¾
7 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	13	13	13
8 Norf Sou 5s '61A	14	14	14
1 or Am Co 4s '59	106	106⅜	106⅜
15 Nor Am Co 3s '54	106	106	106
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54	53¾	53¾
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	54	54	54
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	40	40
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108½	108½	108½
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	107	107	107
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	75	75	75
23 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	112½	112½	112½
2 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	113½	113½	113½
1 Pac T&T 2¼s '60B	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
4 Parmelee T 6s '44	42½	42½	42½
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	97½	97½	97½
14 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	108⅞	108½	108⅞
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	102	101⅞	102
11 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞
6 Pen RR gen 4½s'A1	97½	96¾	97½
8 Pen RR 4½s '84E	96½	96½	96½
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	84½	84½	84½
2 Peo GL&C Chi 6s'46	116	116	116
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	117	117	117

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	61	61	61
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109⅛	109	109⅛
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	7½	7½	7½
8 Phillips Pet 3s '48	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	43¼	43	43¼
5 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	70⅝	70¾	70⅝
18 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	22¼	22½	22¼
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	109½	109¼	109¼
7 Purity Bak 5s '48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	70	70	70
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Republic Steel 4½s '61	95	95	95
1 Republic Steel 4½s '56	96½	96½	96½
3 Rio Gr W 1st 4s '49	10½	10¼	10¼
1 Roch G & E 3¼s '69	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Rl Ark & La4½s'34	8½	8½	8½
6 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
5 Stl Pub Svc 5s '59	65½	65½	65½
3 St L S F 5s '50 B	14	13⅞	13⅞
1 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	13½	13½	13½
18 St L S F 4½s '78	12¼	12½	12¼
6 St L S F 4s '50 A	12⅞	12¾	12¾
1 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 StPM&M 4½s '40	97½	97½	97½
4 SA&A Pass 4s '43	63½	63	63
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	27	27	27
6 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6¾	6½	6¾
14 Sea AL rfg 4s59	4⅝	4¼	4¼
8 Shell Un 2½s 54	96¼	95⅞	96¼
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
18 Socony-Vac 3s64	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 So Cal Gas 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 SPM&M 4½s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Sou Pac 4½s 68	44	43¾	44
2 Sou Pac 4½s 81	44	44	44
8 So Pac 4½s 69	43¾	43½	43¾
11 So Pac rfg 4s 55	58¼	57⅞	57⅞
2 So Pac cit 4s 49	44¼	44¼	44¼
10 So Pac 3¾s 46	51¾	51½	51¾
3 South Ry 6½s 56	79¾	79¼	79¾
4 South Ry cn 5s 94	87½	87½	87½
5 South Ry gen 4s 56	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
14 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107¼	106¾	106¼
3 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	90½	90½	90½
22 Tex Corp 3½s 51	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107½	107⅜	107⅜
81 Third Ave a1 5s 60	20⅞	20¼	20⅜
24 Third Ave 4s 60	60¼	59½	60⅜
5 TideWatAssoO3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
6 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102⅛	102	102⅛
1 Un Pas 4s '47	114¼	114¼	114¾
1 Un Pas 3½s '71	97	97	97
10 Unit Drug 5s '53	84¾	83⅝	84¾
14 US Steel 3¼s '48	105¾	105½	105½
4 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	92	91¾	92
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	101⅞	101¼	101¾
2 Util P & L 5s '59 st	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '76	7½	7½	7½
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	16½	16½	16½
2 Wabash 5s '76 B	11	11	11
7 Walker H 4½s '45	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
176 Warner Bros 6s '48	89	88	89
2 Westn Md 4s '52	83½	83½	83½
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	17¾	17⅞	17¾
6 Western Un 5s '60	67½	67½	67½
2 Western Un 4½s '50	66¼	66¼	66½
9 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99½	99½	99½
2 Dilkes B & E 5s '42	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
9 Young S&T cv 4s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾

Foreign Bonds

68 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	85⅞	85¼	85¾
33 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	86	85¼	86
4 Argentine 4½s'48	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
31 Argentine 4½s'71	93½	92¾	92¾
5 Belgium 4½s'49	102	102	102
9 Belgium6s '55	99¼	99⅛	99¼
1 Berl City El 6s '55	16	16	16
10 Brazil 6½s'26-57	17	17	17
29 Brazil 6½s'27-57	17	16¾	17
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	17	17	17
1 Brisbane 5s '58	72	72	72
45 Canada 5s '52	102⅝	102	102⅝
15 Canada 4s '60	97⅛	96½	97⅛
2 Canada 3s '67	83½	82½	83½
1 Canada 2¼s '44	94½	94½	94½
10 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	34	33¾	33¾
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	26½	26½	26½
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	43	43	43
5 Cuba 4½s 77	60¾	60¾	60¾
23 Denmark 6s 42	66⅜	65	65
2 Denmark 4½s 62	50	50	50
5 Finland 6s 45	77	77	77
1 French 7½s 41	102½	102½	102½
21 GerGov 5½s65	13	12¾	14
11 Ger Govt 7s 49	16½	16	16½
1 Hungary 4½s 79 ext	30	30	30
14 Ital Pub Utily 7s '52	50½	50⅜	50½
5 Italy 7s 1951	68¾	68¾	68¾
3 Japan 6½s'54	86¾	86¾	86¾
30 Japan 5½s'65	64½	64	64
1 Mex 6s asd '33	1	1	1
11 Mex 5s asd '45	1½	1¼	1½
3 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	1½	1½	1½
16 Mex 10 4s asd '45	1½	1	1½
8 Milan City 6½s '52	50¼	50	50¼
1 Minas Ger 6½s '58	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Minas Ger 6½s'59	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Norway 6s '44	95½	95	95½
13 Orient Dev 6s '53	65	64	65
6 Oriental Dev 5½s 58	57	56½	57
5 Panama 5s '63A st asd	70⅝	70½	70½
4 Peru 1st 6s '60	10¼	10	10
4 Poland 8s '50	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Poland 4½s '63 asd	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5 Queensld 7s '41	100	100	100
2Rio G do Sul 6s68	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
6 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	36	35¾	35¾
2 Serbs Cts Sl 7s62	13½	13½	13½
1 Tokyo City 5½s 61	60½	60½	60½
4 Tokyo City 5s 52	39¾	39¼	39¼
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	64	64	64
10 Urug a] 3¾s4s4½s79	53	53	53
5 Urug 3¾s 78 Dec	51	50½	51
2 Urug 4s4½s4½s78 Feb	54	54	54
3 Urug cv 3¾s 4s4½s8 79	53	53	53
4 Yokohama 6s 61	64½	64	64½

Bond Sales (in dollars). Total today, 2,885,000; previous day 3,021,350; week ago 5,698,700; two years ago 5,334,980; Jan. 1 to date 345,343,200; year ago 404,681,825; two years ago 396,585,555.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Div	Bid	Asked
BkofAmAmNTC(SF)	(2.40)	38½	40½
Bank of Man.	(.80a)	16¾	18¼
Bank of N Y	(14)	445	454
Banker Tr	(2)	57½	59½
Bklyn Tr	(4)	81	86
Cen Han Bk & Tr	(4)	102½	105½
Chase Nat	(1.40)	33½	35½
Chem Bk Tr	(1.80)	49¾	51¾
Commercial	(8)	197	203
Cont Bk & Tr	(.80)	13¾	15¼
Corn Ex Bk&T	(3)	53¼	54¼
Empire Tr	(.60)	12	13
First Nat Bos	(2)	45	47
First Natl	(100)	1895	1935
Guaranty Tr	(12)	291	296
Irving Tr	(.60)	12	13
Manuf'ct'rs Tr	(2)	38	40
Manuf'rs Tr pf	(2)	52	54
Natl City	(1)	28¼	29¾
N Y Trust	(5)	112	115
Public	(1½)	32¾	34¾
Title G&T		3	4

Insurance Company Stocks

Aetna Cas	(

Ship Sails but Without Mail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18 — The steamship Bergensfjord of the Norwegian-American Line, which had been held by customs officials since March 16 for refusing to carry United States mail, sailed at 10 a. m. today, having received permission from the United States Government to leave without its regular complement of mail, pending final adjustment of the controversy.

Only a few pouches of diplomatic mail were carried. Officials of the Norwegian-American Line said that today's permission was stipulated by the Government to be "without prejudice to the position which may be taken as to future sailings."

The refusal to carry mail grows out of a desire by the line to avoid trouble with either British or German authorities and possible damage to its ships. On recent trips, the Bergensfjord was forced by British patrols to put in at Kirkwall and was stripped there of mail bound for Germany.

Apprehension was especially felt at this time, following a German statement to the effect that any ship which enters an enemy port, even under compulsion, forfeits its neutrality. It is also recalled that Kirkwall is separated from Scapa Flow, scene of week-end German air raids, by only a small strip of land.

The matter of mail contraband search reportedly was the subject of conversations between the Norwegian-American Line, the United States Post Office, and State Departments, and the British Government. Earlier reports that the impasse had been solved by a British agreement to take the liner to Belfast, Ireland, rather than to Kirkwall, were not borne out.

All of the Bergensfjord's 268 passengers were on board ready for sailing when Gregory O'Keefe, Assistant Collector of the Port of New York, held up the ship's clearance papers, explaining that a postal statute provides that if the Postmaster General offers mail to a ship, it must be carried.

'Boondoggle' Reported Fading From Use

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, said in a "report to the Nation" by radio that the word "boondoggle" was disappearing because of public respect for accomplishments of the Works Projects Administration.

Mr. Harrington said the WPA had received about $7,360,000,000 from Congress and had employed approximately 7,500,000 persons on 250,000 projects during its four and one-half years.

Swedish Purchases in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Sweden has purchased $20,000,000 worth of commercial and military supplies from the United States, including large military searchlights and ammunition, and negotiations are now under way to obtain a flotilla of fast motor torpedo boats, according to Prince Bertil, who has concluded a seven-week buying tour in the United States with his trade mission.

Prince Bertil and two colleagues, Rear Admiral Nils Wijkmark, chief of the Karlskrona Naval Dockyard, and Assar Gabrielsson, automobile manufacturer, left here for home aboard the steamship Rex of the Italian Line yesterday, while four other members of the delegation will remain to continue the mission. The $20,000,000 figure also includes items purchased by another Swedish mission currently in the United States.

The Prince voiced appreciation for the reception accorded his mission in Wasihngton and in New York, but refused to discuss either the Finnish peace or the possibilities of a military alliance among the northern neutrals.

After a moment's thought, however, Admiral Wijkmark declared, "It's a pity—the Finnish peace."

"The terms were very hard, especially the Hangoe clause," he added.

Mr. Gabrilesson remarked that if Sweden had sent troops into Finland, it would have brought it into the larger war between Germany and the Allies.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Chatham: Masonic Temple Auditorium, corner Center and Park Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

England

Lancashire

Rochdale (Third Church): Church Edifice, Smith Street, 7 p. m., April 11.

London

London (First Church): Gaumont Palace, Chelsea, 3 p. m., April 7.

Middlesex

Hendon: Orpheum Cinema, Golders Green, N. W. 11, 3 p. m., April 14.

Surrey

Sutton: Church Edifice, Cheam Road, 7 p. m., April 16.

Scotland

Dunbartonshire

Helensburgh: Victoria Hall, 8 p. m., April 19.

Midlothian

Edinburgh (Second Church): The Plaza, Morningside Road, Edinburgh 10, 7:30 p. m., April 18.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, First and Roosevelt Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 26

Arkansas

Monticello: Church Edifice, North Main, 8 p. m., March 26.

California

Chico: Veterans' Memorial Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 24.

Florence (auspices Twenty-second Church, Los Angeles): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1845 East Seventy-first Street, 3 p. m., March 24.

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 25.

Lincoln: Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 25.

Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5352 South Deane Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28.

Montebello: Montebello High School Auditorium, Whittier Boulevard and Maple Street, 8 p. m., March 29.

National City: Sweetwater Union High School Auditorium, Highland Avenue and Thirtieth Street, 3 p. m., March 24.

Oakland (auspices Churches and Society): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1701 Franklin Street, 12.10 p. m. to 1 p. m., March 28.

Porterville: Christian Church, Third and Cleveland Streets, 8 p. m., March 26.

Riverbank: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., March 26.

Taft: Lincoln School Auditorium, North Sixth Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Walnut Creek: Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 24.

Colorado

Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, Fourteenth Avenue and Logan Street, 8 p. m., March 28.

Denver (Joint lecture): Denver City Auditorium, Curtis and Fourteenth Streets, 12.10 p. m., March 29.

Florida

De Land: De Land High School Auditorium 8 p. m., March 29.

Illinois

Belleville: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 4.

Benton: First Christian Church, 8 p. m., March 25.

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and West Marquette Road 8 p. m., March 25.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., March 29.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 28.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., March 26.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 3.30 p. m., March 24.

Galesburg: First Methodist Church, Kellogg and Ferris Streets, 3.15 p. m., March 24.

Peoria (First Church): Shrine Mosque 8.15 p. m., March 28.

Indiana

New Albany: Senior High School Auditorium, Locust and Vincennes Streets, 8.15 p. m., March 26.

Iowa

Muscatine: Muscatine Junior High School, Sixth Street and Iowa Avenue, 8 p. m., March 29.

Kansas

Kansas City (Third Church): Ben Hur Masonic Temple, Thirtieth and Connor Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 24.

Louisiana

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 28.

New Orleans (Third Church): Jerusalem Temple, St. Charles Avenue and Clio Street, 8 p. m., March 28.

Shreveport: Church Edifice, 3201 Centenary Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 29.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Fords Theater, 12:10 p. m., March 28.

College Park (auspices Society, Hyattsville): Coliseum, University of Maryland, 8 p. m., March 29.

Massachusetts

Neighborhood Lectures (auspices The Mother Church):

Natick: Natick Congregational Church, Main and East Central Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 24.

Palmer: New High School, Converse Street, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Swampscott: Hadley School, Redington Street, 8 p. m., March 26.

Revere: Revere City Hall, Broadway, 8 p. m., March 28.

Bridgewater: Junior High School, School Street, near Central Square, 8 p. m., March 29.

Danvers: Maple Street Church, Maple Street, 8 p. m., March 26.

Lexington: Old Belfrey Club Hall, Forest and Murray Streets, 8 p. m., March 25.

Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 3 p. m., March 24.

Michigan

Albion: Washington Gardner High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., March 24.

Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River Avenue at Evergreen, 8 p. m., March 29. Radiocast Station WJBK, 1500 kilocycles.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Missouri

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 12 m., March 25.

Kirkwood: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Nebraska

Norfolk: Ballroom, Hotel Norfolk, 3 p. m., March 24. Radiocast Station WJAG, 1060 kilocycles.

New Jersey

Englewood: Teaneck High School, Queen Anne Road, near Route 4, 8:15 p. m., March 30.

Jersey City: New Jersey State Teachers College, 2093 Hudson Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., March 24.

New York

Westfield: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Yonkers (Third Church): Church Edifice, 225 Valentine Lane, 8:30 p. m., March 25.

North Dakota

Grand Forks: Central High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 24.

Ohio

Chillicothe: West Fifth Street School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 24.

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lake Avenue, 8 p. m., March 26.

Oklahoma

Muskogee: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 28. Radiocast Station KBIX, 1500 kilocycles.

Stroud: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 29.

Pennsylvania

Bellevue: Bellevue Theater, 603 Lincoln Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 24.

Oil City: Belles Lettres Club Auditorium, 405 West First Street, 8 p. m., March 29.

Sharon: Sharon High School Auditorium, Case Avenue and State Street, 3:15 p. m., March 24.

Washington: Young Women's Christian Association, 42 West Maiden Street, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket: Senior High School Auditorium, Exchange Street, 8 p. m., March 24.

South Dakota

Rapid City: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., March 25. Radiocast Station KOBH, 1370 kilocycles.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Church Edifice, Dunlap Street and Monroe Avenue, 8 p. m., March 26.

Texas

Anderson: Court House, 8 p. m., March 25.

Austin: Hogg Memorial Auditorium, University of Texas Campus, 8 p. m., March 29.

Baytown: Community House, 8 p. m., March 26.

Denison: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 25.

Palestine: Pal Theater, 8 p. m., March 28.

Vernon: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 26.

Wisconsin

Fond du Lac: Armory E, 31 East Second Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.73mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 7, May 5.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 7, May 5.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), March 31, June 30.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 7, May 5.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 7, 21.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on March 24, April 14, 28, May 12, 26.

Central States

Minnesota
Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 7, May 5.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 24, April 14.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 7, May 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on March 24, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1230kc, on April 21, May 19.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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USE my Clearinghouse service for recovery of unclaimed money, refunds, etc. Accountants, researchers, receivers, heir seekers write. Correspondents wanted. Scott Wilkerson, 1513 25th St. S. E., Washington, D. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

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APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.—3 rooms, all improvements, refrigeration; quiet house; business people; $35.00. 28-43 46th St. JOHNSON.

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HAIRDRESSING

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WEST HARTFORD, CONN.—Seven-room brick house, two baths and lavatory; hot water heat, oil burner; two-car detached brick garage; short walk from all schools and business center but in excellent residential district; reasonable price. R. W. W., 31 Ellsworth Road.

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685 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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ROOMS TO LET

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comfortable front room, $25, in new attached home; cross ventilation; gentleman. Upper 16th St. N. W. Tel. RA. 4422.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RELIABLE man wishes position—houseman, porter or any other work. Write HENRY GAUCK, 2196 Wallon Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

TORONTO, ONT.—Capable stenographer with ten years' experience desires position. (Miss) Honor Beacham, 120 Duvernet Avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Experienced hotel woman desires position as executive housekeeper; splendid references. National Press Building 1293, Box 30.

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MRS. LANE, 740 Lowell St., Manchester, N. H.—Bring your Spring Dressmaking or Alterations for expert workmanship.

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NEW SPRING STYLES
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Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie
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Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
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For Easter Smartness
The Hat Shop for discriminating women
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Easter Candies—Just Made
100% Pure
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Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

G. S. SEAVEY & SON
Easter Lilies
$1 to $5 a plant
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KENNEBUNK

B. F. EMERY CO.
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Coal and Coke
Range and Fuel Oil
Prompt Service
SUMMER STREET Tel. 100

LEWISTON

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

Easter Novelties
Special Gift Boxes
Decorated Easter Eggs
Chocolate or Cream
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The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
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PICKERING HAT SHOP
New Hats
From the Best Designers
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Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
Your choice of 25 Delicious Lunches, 25c up
Modern Soda Fountain
Ice Cream Soda, any flavor, 10c
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LADIES' HANDBAGS
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Sterling Silver Place Service Plan Available in all patterns
We invite you to call
J. A. MERRILL & CO. INC.
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Cut Flowers and Plants for Easter
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New Hampshire

CONCORD

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FLOWERS, HANKIES, JEWELRY, HANDBAGS
are Breathtakingly lovely!
HARRY G. EMMONS

CONCORD (Continued)

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180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. B. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

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Miller's Ladies' Apparel Shop
74 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Teresa's Flower Shop
134 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 43
FLOWERS
for All Occasions
EASTER LILIES
All Kinds of Potted Plants, Corsages

The Friendly Shop
24 SCHOOL STREET
"Where 'Friend' greets friend"
Exclusive Millinery, Gloves, Hosiery, Accessories, Easter Cards

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Buy your CANDY at
Ora's Candy Shoppe
Watch us make your candy
394 Central Ave. Dover, N. H.

Ultra Styles in
EASTER OUTFITS
Largest Stock of LADIES' COATS, DRESSES and HATS we have ever had
Fitting Carefully Done, Popular Prices
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ROOM 6, MORRILL BUILDING

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TYDOL GASOLINE
SHELL RANGE OIL
PHONE 118

MANCHESTER

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Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns, and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover St.

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Put New Beauty Into Your Home This Spring
New styles in room refurnishing or single pieces. For quality buy here.
C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.
Corner Valley and Wilson Street

Your Easter Outfit
Complete at Pariseau's
Suits — Three-Piece, Fur-Trimmed or Tailored.
Dresses — Lace-Trimmed and Sheers
You will head the Easter Parade if you shop at
PARISEAU'S Inc.
The Style Center of New Hampshire

New Hampshire's Doing Its Easter Shopping at
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store has outdone itself this year. Selections are Bigger, Styles are even Finer, and Quality as always is the Best on the market for your money. If you want variety and value join the happy Easter shoppers at
LEAVITT'S

Silver Foxes for Spring and Smartness
Jackets and Scarfs
McLANE & TAYLOR
624 Willow St.

Brighten Up the Home with Paint and Paper. Save the surface and you save all. Special graining — all work carefully and expertly done.
C. O. POLSON
34 MASSABESIC STREET
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

For EASTER
Costume Jewelry
that is unusual
Be sure also to see our fine selection of lovely rings.
Your Dependable Jewelers
George E. Pearson Co.
926 ELM STREET

EASTER HAMS
"That melt in your mouth"
Served with the fresh vegetables, fruit that make the best of meals.
R. Hecker & Co.
191 Douglas St. Ph. 2130

For Best Service and Mileage buy
Goodrich Tires
and
Jenney Gas and Oil
Jenney Service Station
Brook and Elm Streets

Join the EASTER PARADE with FINE SHOES
Fashion has the smartest styles—black patent leather and lovely soft leathers.
D. F. Shea Shoe Store
790 ELM STREET

EASTER FLOWERS
Real "Breaths of Spring"
Send cheer to your home and friends: Phone 309-W.
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
Greene's Flower Shop
29 HANOVER STREET

ARTHUR E. MARTIN CO.
Men's Clothing and Furnishings
836 ELM STREET

OUR EASTER PLANS Include
Fine Silk Stockings
by
VAN RAALTE, $1 to $1.35
sold exclusively at
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NASHUA

Keep Your Wardrobe Up-to-Date
VISIT
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Prices Right on Coats, Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery
81 West Pearl Street Tel. 489
Just Around the Corner from Main Street

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Take advantage of Our MARCH VALUE DEMONSTRATION March 21-30. When you FIX-UP and PAINT-UP.
186 Main St. Tel. 3910 and 3911

Newest Fashion Creations
See Our Three-Piece Suits
Smart Dresses
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W
Exclusive but not expensive

Electrical Contractors
Factory and House Wiring a Specialty
Electrical Appliances
NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
11 Temple Street Tel. 2660-W

NASHUA (Continued)

Delicious Pies
COLBURN FOOD SHOP
7 Temple Street Tel. 986

PORTSMOUTH

AUTHORIZED DEALER
Westinghouse—Maytag—Estate
Complete line electric appliances
Refrigerators—Ranges—Washers
Ironers—Service all makes
Portsmouth Appliance Center
69 VAUGHAN ST. TEL. 1479

The Candy Shop
MOULTON'S
For Easter
Special Candies and Novelties
14 MARKET SQUARE

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Adrian Delicatessen
GROCERIES AND FRUIT
32 Broadway
Tel. 3422
Open Sunday. Free delivery

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

Marguerite's Beauty Salon
40 Franklin St.
Newport, R. I.
Phone 4025

PROVIDENCE

Choice Flowers
from
The Arcade Flower Shop
Gas. 0934 85 Weybosset St.

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
'At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Be Safed
use Southern's Service
Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning
SOUTHERN DRY CLEANING CO.
ALEX. 60 IVY 1300

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

Alexandria Cleaners
and Shoe Repairers
Agency Palace Laundry
All types of Laundry Services
ALEX. 2536 711 KING ST.

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Herbys
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
Bibee's
Choice Meats
Fruits Vegetables

For Easter Smartness
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
FASHIONS and ACCESSORIES

SEE NEXT PAGE

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Barclay & Sons

Jewelers

CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS

2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

IT'S TIME FOR A NEW SPRING COAT
$16.95
NACHMAN'S

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 0114

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Spring Fashions
Lady-like are the fashions that will lead the Easter Parade and here you will see the newest in ready-to-wear accessories and the like.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND

SARAH LEE KITCHEN
SMITHFIELD HAM
Cakes, Pies, Salads
Breads, Beaten Biscuit
701 W. Grace Dial 32805

GIFT SPECIALTIES and GREETING CARDS
For Every Occasion
MARY BEARD SHOP
325 East Grace St. Dial 38028
RICHMOND, VA.
Orders taken for Gloucester Leg Stool

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

New Spring Arrivals at
JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
We invite you to come in and look over the new Printzess Coats and Suits. We are appreciative of your patronage.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

A. R. MINTON Inc.
FRESH and CURED MEATS
POULTRY - EGGS
24 EAST CAMPBELL AVENUE
Phone 2-7205 Quick Service

Propst-Childress Shoe Company
Beautiful Shoes, Hosiery too
304 S. Jefferson Street Dial 9269

HARDWARE
for Every Purpose
Roanoke Hardware Company
Dial 6246
109 W. Campbell Avenue
and 218 W. Salem Avenue

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable, Monitor-advertised laundry.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

W. W. Pugh Co. Incorporated
DEPARTMENT STORE
FASHIONS
from head to toe to groom you and your family for your smartest season.
35 West Campbell Phone 9211

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1015 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

You Can Get a Good Meal Here for 50c
OUR CHARCOAL BROILED STEAK IS SPECIAL!
RICHARD RESTAURANT
W. B. and L. E. Richard, Proprietors
106 HIGH STREET

Cor. Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
ASHTON
Esso
Complete service, washing, lubrication.
Telephone 9133

CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
"Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon"
The way to lovelier hair
Dial 9325 Established 1917

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Liberty WOMEN'S WEAR LIMITED
For the Women who know and want the best.
129 KING ST. EAST
Coats, Suits Dresses, Hats and Hosiery

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVLINS
The Great Fur and Specialty Store of Eastern Canada
The Paul Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa Canada

Smart Fashions
for every member of the family at
Bryson-Graham
COMPANY, LIMITED
"Ottawa's Oldest Department Store"

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

When you have that Spring urge to Paint up, use Japalac Paint.
W. A. Rankin Ltd.
410-416 BANK STREET

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2.2468

C.C.B.
Electric Works
Phone 2-5706 378-380 Bank St.

Parker's
CLEANERS & DYERS
EST. 1876 LIMITED
Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
Expert Cleaning of Clothing and Household Furnishings.
Hemstitching, Buttons Covered, Button Holes, and other services.
8 Stores
250 Sparks Street Phone: 2-1751

The House of 1001 Suggestions
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 Sparks St. - Dial 2-4656
"Everything in Leather"
GIFTS SOUVENIRS
HANDBAGS TRAVELING BAGS

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUGS CLEANED LIKE NEW
Let us revive the beauty of your rugs. Our new equipment is most modern and does extra fine work.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

PHONE CITY — Ford — ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151
For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr 1187

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

J. E. Wainwright
Real Estate *Investments*
INSURANCE
1480 Danforth Ave. Toronto
Phone GE. 0263

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. Ly. 1967

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4691

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

The PATRICIAN TEA ROOM
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Daily 12-8 P. M.
Sundays—Full Course Dinner
1568 Yonge St.
(at Heath)
Hudson 7221 W. A. Auld, Prop.

TROY-LYNN
SMART SHOP
DRESSES GOWNS COATS
Tailored Suits Our Specialty
1004 ST. CLAIR AVE. W. ME. 4031
"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W
(Just East of St. George St.)

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catherines	Peterborough	
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Cargill

Kate J. Nicol
UNDIES
By
"Kayser"
Smart, New Prices Popular
WOOLNOUGH SHOP

Kate J. Nicol
32 BLOOR W.
Open Fri. and Sat. Evenings

GEORGE COLES LIMITED
We Have Our Usual Fine Display of
EASTER NOVELTIES
in
CAKES and CANDIES
Special Delivery of Ice Cream for Your Easter Dinner
719 Yonge St. RA. 5111

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
TORONTO

HYLAND 9442
LILLI'S HATS
14 ST. CLAIR AVENUE EAST (at Yonge)

Maple Leaf Cleaners
For Better Cleaning Service
AD. 7411
Ask for
Personal Service Operator No. 3
(MRS. J. CORLETT)

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

MOKKASKIN WOVEN FURS
Channing designers
SHORT COATS and CAPES
for Spring
75 BLOOR ST. W., TORONTO RA. 5565

THIS EASTER
Buy shoes with both Style and Comfort.
$8.50 to $12.50
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 BLOOR ST. W., TORONTO
1173 ST. CATHERINE ST. W., MONTREAL

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED
BURBERRYS LONDON
Your "1940"
BURBERRY
More wearable, more distinctly styled, more thoroughly British than ever.
Come to Simpson's when you are ready to buy one of these world renowned coats . . . for Simpson's has as complete a range of Burberry's as you'll find anywhere in America.
$45 to $65
SECOND FLOOR
Simpson's Montreal

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SPRING FURS
Silver Fox Neckpieces
Capes and Coatees
Made to Order
A. PICHET
Wilbank 6111
2170 St. Catherine St. W.

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

Spring Furs
Jackets—Foxes—Sables
JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
1193 Phillips Square *BElair 3466
Scientific Cold Storage

EASTER GIFTS
bought from HEIM'S are always much appreciated. A wonderful variety of HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES, GUEST TOWELS and other linens are now ready for your inspection.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

COAL FUEL OIL *DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

Charlotte GOWNS
Just Arrived from New York
Advance Spring Models
$15.00 to $29.50
1353 Greene Ave., nr. Sherbrooke
Westmount FI. 7773
La. 9023 1223 Bishop St.

Helena's
REGISTERED
FLOWER SHOP
Under Management of Miss H. Thornburg
Formerly of Thornburg Bros. Ltd.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LONDON: Putney Hill (off)—12-roomed detached house; garden; garage; good cellars; 25 years' lease; mortgage available; suitable guest house or 2 maisonettes which are practically self-contained; near station and bus route; no reasonable offer refused. Box W-610, BCM/CSM, London.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone Putney 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies.

DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA" (Miss Bernardi)
SPECIAL MODEL GOWNS for every occasion
SOFT TAILORING a Specialty
223a, Upper Richmond Rd. Tel.: PUTney 4216

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used; renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a, Holland Rd., Kensington; 49 bus passes door. Park 6357

FLATS TO LET

LONDON: S. W. Putney—Unfurnished 3-roomed flat, including kitchen; bath; central, quiet. 'Phone PUTney 1717.

FURNITURE

ADVISORY specialist, complete furnishing schemes planned and carried out; reliable workmanship at low cost; personal supervision; for furniture, new and old, carpets, fabrics, for curtains and loose covers, W. GORDON CAMERON, 162, Notting Hill Gate, London. Park 8904

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment Annuities, etc.
F. E. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

PLEASE help an old-established London laundry to carry on during the evacuation by posting from the country all lighter articles such as shirts, silks and woollies; a quick and careful service and return postage paid. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Rd., South Acton. Acorn 1794.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

POST VACANT

LONDON — Trustworthy, capable, single-handed working-housekeeper for modern flat, 6, Kensington; good cooking essential (electricity); occasional charwoman; family 2; usually in country part of week. Applications stating age, wages, experience to: MRS. TABOR BROOKS, Glen Field, Bracknell, Berks.

LONDON—Domestic help wanted, all duties; small, convenient house; 2 in family. Please write: MRS. ROE, 27, St. Mary's Avenue, C. E. Finchley, N. 3.

REQUIRED by an active London Commercial Studio, an
Executive-Minded Ideas-Man
highly experienced and practical, combining the following qualifications:
(a) Ability to do lay-outs to a good finished standard in a clean, up-to-date style.
(b) Have proven knowledge of typography and general production as applied to designing of press-advertising, booklets, show-cards and posters.
Good salary and opportunity for progress is assured. Box W-1534, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

LADY, varied experience organizing, capable entire control home or business, wishes responsible non-resident post. Box W-1533, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON: Kensington—Comfortable furnished rooms, double or single; quiet, homely; some meals if required; near Christian Science church. 45 Russell Rd., Western 0881.

SERVICE ROOMS

London, MODERN SERVICE DIVAN SITTING ROOMS; 3 mins. Baker Street Station; concealed H. and C., P. O. telephones in rooms, gas fires and rings; moderate weekly terms including breakfast, baths and lighting; other meals optional; single night 6/6 inclusive. Resident owner, MRS. CROSS, 30, Nottingham Place, W. 1. Welbeck 5441. Near Christian Science church.

LONDON—One of the nicest in Knightsbridge. Come and see 13 Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Ken. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix. Nightly, from 6/6, weekly from 30/- inc. breakfast.

SERVICE SUITES

A PERFECT NO-TROUBLE HOME
An ideal for a NIGHT or a YEAR for visitors and those on "leave." Reduced terms. Completely self-contained FLATLETS and SUITES with EVERY convenience. Moderately priced, pleasing catering. From 25/- all inclusive. 8-9 Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2. Pad. 8205-6-7.

TAILORING

25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction: ladies' and gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87, Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W. 1. Tel. Museum 0516.

AYERST & DALE TAILORS
NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL for the very best at moderate prices
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent St., London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS

Meet for lunch or tea at:
THE MONTROSE
43 New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea, London, Flaxman 2747
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

TUTORS

SUCCESSFUL coaching, examinations: modern languages a specialty, R. O. Gercke, F. I. L., 59a St. Ann's Hill, London, S. W. 18. Battersea 3006.

WANTED

WANTED—Two Readers' desks for a Christian Science house. Box W-1391, BCM/CSM, London.

England

LONDON

CHAS. HAYWARD
"Hair Specialist"
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed.
The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method
63 Queensway, Bayswater, W.2
Bayswater 2615

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
For Every
INSURANCE

PHONES: WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS EUSTON 4245-6
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Makers of
Fine Quality Leather Goods
High Grade Luggage
SLO 8969 EST. 1870

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
SUITABLE GOODS—PERSONAL ATTENTION

TAGNEY & RANDELL
Limited
Tailors
10 Symons Street, SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1.
The highest grade tailoring at very moderate prices.
Military Uniforms
Est. 1845 Sloane 1659

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process. No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W. (St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

HARTNOLLS
Printers and Stationers
BRIXTON 1084
Enquiries invited for Lecture and all kinds of Commercial Printing
50, Robsart Street, Brixton, S. W. 9

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
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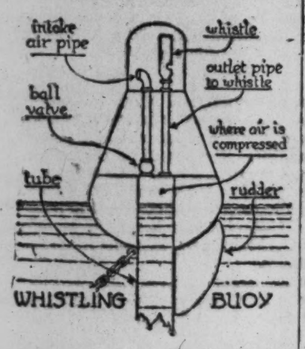
Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes a Bell Buoy Ring and a Whistling Buoy Whistle?

Most buoys are floating objects, anchored to the bottom, used to mark ship's channels or navigation hazards. Others buoys, known as mooring buoys, serve for ships to tie up to instead of anchoring. Buoys are held in place or anchored by chains or cables, attached, in most cases, to heavy blocks of cast iron or concrete that rest on the bottom. These blocks are known as "sinkers."

Buoys are made of wood or iron.



They are of various sizes, shapes, and colors, depending on the purpose they serve, so that navigators can easily tell what each one means.

The principal types of marking buoys include can buoys, made of hollow steel in the shape of a peg top of plain cylinder; spar buoys, hollow steel or wooden poles, weighted at one end so as to float in an upright position; light buoys, can buoys fitted with an oil, acetylene, or electric light; bell buoys; and whistling buoys. The last two named add sound signals to sight signals.

The bell buoy is usually a can buoy with a bell mounted on its top in such a way that as the buoy rolls with the waves the motion causes the bell to be struck. In one type of combination light and bell buoy, there are four clappers hung outside the bell so that whichever way the buoy tips one of the clappers will fall against the bell, causing it to ring.

The whistling buoy makes its sound signal automatically on the Courtenay principle, named after the American engineer who devised this type of buoy. There is a large tube which extends down from the bottom of the buoy to a depth of about 30 feet. The lower end of this tube is open to the relatively calm water below the wave action.

As the buoy rises to the crest of a wave, the level of the water inside the tube drops relative to the buoy. Air is sucked in through the air intake pipe, but cannot escape through this pipe because of a ball valve which permits the air to flow in only one direction.

As the buoy drops into the trough of a wave, the water in the tube rises relative to the buoy, compressing the air and forcing it out through the whistle at the top of the buoy.

Bell and whistling buoys depend for their sound signals on the action of the waves and lose their efficiency in periods of absolute calm. They may, however, be combined with light signals which do not require wave action and so gain efficiency in all weathers.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Vocations

Aluminum Name Plates

A young man once came to our door selling something which seemed just acceptable to us. It was a name-and-address plate, the letters stamped on a narrow strip of aluminum and a tiny hole made at each end so that it could be either sewed or tacked onto things. He showed samples and took orders, and the price was 25 cents for an average address, 35 for an extra long one. We bought one for our canoe and found it very useful. Payment, by the way, was made on delivery.

Such name plates could be used in many ways. They should be particularly useful during vacation time for marking picnic and outing belongings, since exposure to all kinds of weather would be without effect on them. That they would be good sellers at any seaside resort seems probable.—Mabel G. G., Lakewood, Ohio.

Where Would You Find—

1. The capital of Alabama?
2. The Sargasso Sea?
3. A lemur?
4. The youngest range of mountains?
5. Lake Winnipesaukee?
6. Walla Walla?
7. The country from which the U. S. purchased the Virgin Islands?
8. The Needles?
9. Coolidge Dam?
10. Nantucket?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Daily Oklahoman: What's the good of ordinances to keep peddlers from your front door? They still come in through the telephone and radio.

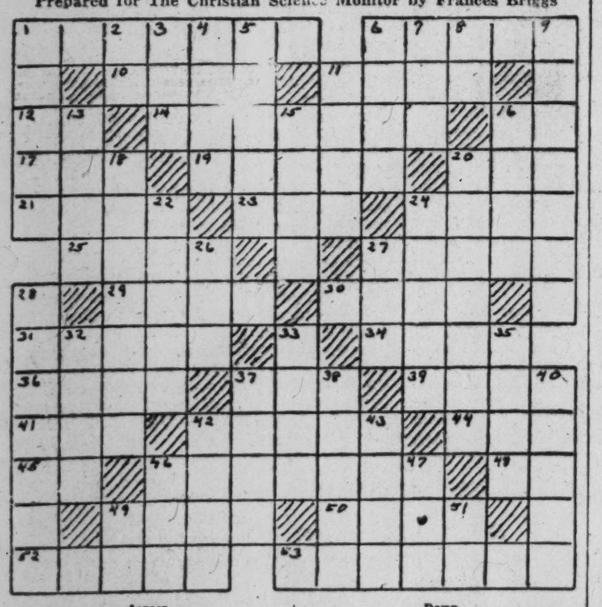
Answers: A tailor says he owes his success to the fact that he gave away a pair of braces with every pair of trousers he sold.

Made sure of keeping his sales up.

Punch ©: As a novelty, popular songs are now sung backwards. A caustic correspondent suggests that an even better idea would be to start at the end and then stop.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

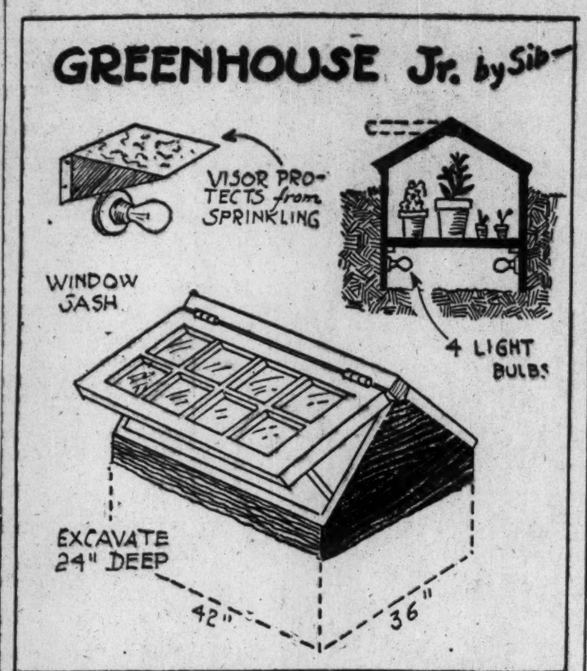
1—Who was author of "Walden"?
6—In Greek mythology, who warred with Olympians in Gigantomachy?
10—What animal do you associate with Orson?
11—What are made from young leaves of Spiljapa?
12—Symbol for ruthenium is what?
14—Who was a famous Dutch Jewish painter?
16—Ream (abbr.).
17—Where is Bodmin (abbr.)?
19—What is a town of Turkey?
20—A kepi is a dog, hut, or cap—which?
21—Who was son of Seth?
23—What is a small, compact heap?
24—Who was one of David's mighty men (II Sam. 23:36)?
25—What is a commune of France?
27—Would you get cloth, music, or ivory from a ruana?
29—What patriarch built a vessel at God's command?
30—What is the home of a nomad?
31—A certain giant wore what to stride over seven leagues at a pace?
34—Where would pall-mall be played?
36—What article of furniture do you associate with Or (pl.)?
37—What do you call a block for scotching a wheel?
39—What is either of posterior calks of a horseshoe?
41—What island is off eastern coast of South Jutland, Denmark?
42—What vehicle does Emerson link with a star?
44—What is a town of Fr. West Africa on Niger River?
45—Zoological Society (abbr.).
46—Who was one of princes whom King Jehoshaphat sent to teach in cities of Judah (II Chron. 17:7)?
48—What is first note of scale?
49—What is used as basis for many perfumes?
50—What is a river of England?
52—What is a commune of East Flanders, Belgium?
53—The Malay Archipelago consists of what?

Down

1—Book of Joel contains how many chapters?
2—What prefix signifies "to"?
3—Who remained true to David when Adonijah rebelled (I Kings 1:8)?
4—If you were in Dillon, Montana, in what direction would you travel to reach Red Lodge?
5—What weapon is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Pericles"?
6—What is a manufacturing city of Ontario, Canada?
7—In speaking of Biblical Jagur, what possessive pronoun would you use?
8—While.
9—What Mexican seaport city is on Gulf of Mexico?
11—A Chinook would flatten what?
13—What is a commune of Prussia?
15—Who was son of Ezer (Gen. 36:27)?
16—What do you call a Hindu queen?
18—Whose opera is "Romeo and Juliet"?
20—In what edifices would you find a donjon?
22—If you visited Langside, whom would you see?
24—Who was a son of Jerahmeel (I Chron. 2:28)?
26—Possesses.
27—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
28—What is an Italian village and watering place on Gulf of Fiume?
32—What is a commune of Lower Silesia, Prussia?
33—What is first name of Walpole, English novelist?
35—What is a city of South Dakota?
37—What is name of a throw in wrestling?
38—Would a chaloupe be a boat, cape, or plum (pl.)?
40—What city of Kansas is noted for its salt mines?
43—If you were in Omaha, Nebaska, in what direction would you travel to reach North Platte?
43—What is a commune of Antwerp, Belgium?
46—Motor coach is what?
47—What is a county of southeastern New Mexico?
48—Where is Sikeston (abbr.)?
51—Symbol for tin is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Make It Yourself



The Rain Barrel

The old-fashioned rain barrel, loved since our childhood,
The iron-bound barrel out under the spout,
Though full of small wigglers and stubby-tailed tadpoles,
Still brings back sweet mem'ries no plumbing can flout.

The flavor of vinegar, salt, or molasses
Soon yielded to scrub brush and stout wooden spoons;
A few days of rain, and the barrel was ready
For playing at fishing on hot afternoons.

The barrel, when dry, made a grand roller coaster,
Or a good place to hide when we played "hide and seek."
The rusty tin dipper that once hung beside it
Has gone with the rags used for stopping a leak.

Down through the eaves—spout the swift falling water—
Or gentle drip, drip of the last bit of rain—
Makes music as sweet as the finest of fiddles
When showers are drenching the hillside and plain.

So when the new plumber, the capable plumber,
Pipes water to us from the spring on the hill,
O, leave us our barrel, our rain-water barrel,
It still holds a place that no plumbing can fill.

E. M. T.

Daily Quotation

TRUE humility is not an abject, grovelling, self-despising spirit; it is but a right estimate of ourselves as God sees us.

—Tryon Edwards

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Beteta, Ramón (rä-mōn′ bā-tā′-tä)—Mexico's Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

Campos, Gen. Alfredo (äl-frā′-thō käm′-pōs) — Defense Minister of Uruguay.

Janson, Paul Émile (pôl ā′-mēl′ zhäN′-sôN′) — Belgian Minister of Justice.

Järnefelt, Armas (är′-mäs yär′-nē-fělt) — Popular Finnish composer.

Marianda, Luis Rodolfo (lōō-ēs′ rō-thōl′-fō mä-ryän′-dä)—Cuban Undersecretary of State.

Tilea, Virgil (vēr-jēl′ tē′-lyä) — Rumanian Minister to London.

Tureman, Horace E. (tûr′-măn)—Conductor of the Denver Symphony Orchestra.

Van Kleffens, Dr. E. M. (vän klĕf′-ĕns)—Foreign Minister of The Netherlands.

Vásquez, Genaro (hā-nä′-rō väs′-käs) — Attorney General of Mexico.

Wavell, Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald P. (wā′-v'l)—Head of the British Near East forces.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Leipzig (līp′-tsĭk) — City of Germany where a famous spring fair is held annually.

Vladivostok (vlä′-dĭ-vŏs-tŏk′)—Soviet seaport.

Vosges (vōzh) — Mountains in France, scene of recent fighting between the Allies and Germany.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in chair; g=g in go; ng=ng in sing; th=th in then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

In Season

The wisest men
That e'er you ken
Have never dreamed it treason,
To rest a bit
And jest a bit
And balance up their reason,
To laugh a bit
And joke a bit in season.

—M. G. Kains

Sidewalk Artist, London

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Ethel R. Adamson, Berkeley, Calif
Landscape pastels on display in Waterloo Place

In Lighter Vein

Ask Uncle Benny

"Mamma, is water good for a watch?"

"Why, no, dear; water will rust the works and spoil it."

"Then why did papa say he had his watch in soak to help pay the bills?"

Not Mere Luck

"Isn't it wonderful how many great successes have come of accident?" a friend exclaimed to Rufus Choate.

"Nonsense!" replied the great lawyer. "You might as well drop the Greek alphabet, and expect to pick up the 'Iliad.'"

The Social Climber

Mistress: "Did anyone call while I was out?"

Maid: "Yes, ma'am, Lord Marlboro called."

"Well, well, at last we're being recognized. What did he say?"

"Nothing, ma'am. It was the wrong number."

Hooked

"Why do you call him one of the landed gentry?"

"Well, er—er—he was just married."

Then, Beware!

Cato once had a friend who was always professing to read portents of grave events in the simplest and most prosaic happenings of the day.

One day he went to Cato in great alarm and exclaimed, "I fear some terrible misfortune may befall me. This morning when I awoke I found a mouse gnawing at my shoe."

"Trouble yourself no longer," replied Cato. "That was only a natural occurrence. Now, if the shoe had been gnawing the mouse, then would you have had cause to fear."

True to Form

Hard-boiled drill sergeant to married recruit: "Button yer coat!"

Recruit (absently): "Yes, dear."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All for One

Carmel, Calif.

The little girl had been promised a visit to the puppet show that played, afternoons, in the cottage in the woods. Here an enterprising brother and sister had embarked on a venture of their own, a marionette theater, where a scattering of children and grown-ups watched fanciful plays.

The winter rains had cut down audiences considerably; but this was not only a bread and butter venture, but a profession—and the plays went on.

So one rainy afternoon, the little girl set off for her first puppet show, a quarter in her purse. She came back at dusk, radiant, full of the play. "And mother," she said, "they did it all for me!"

The two young puppeteers had put on a full performance for one wide-eyed little girl.

Cheerfulness

The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces and took chances and changes of this mortal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came; and so found the truth of the old proverb, that good times and bad times and all times pass over.—Charles Kingsley.

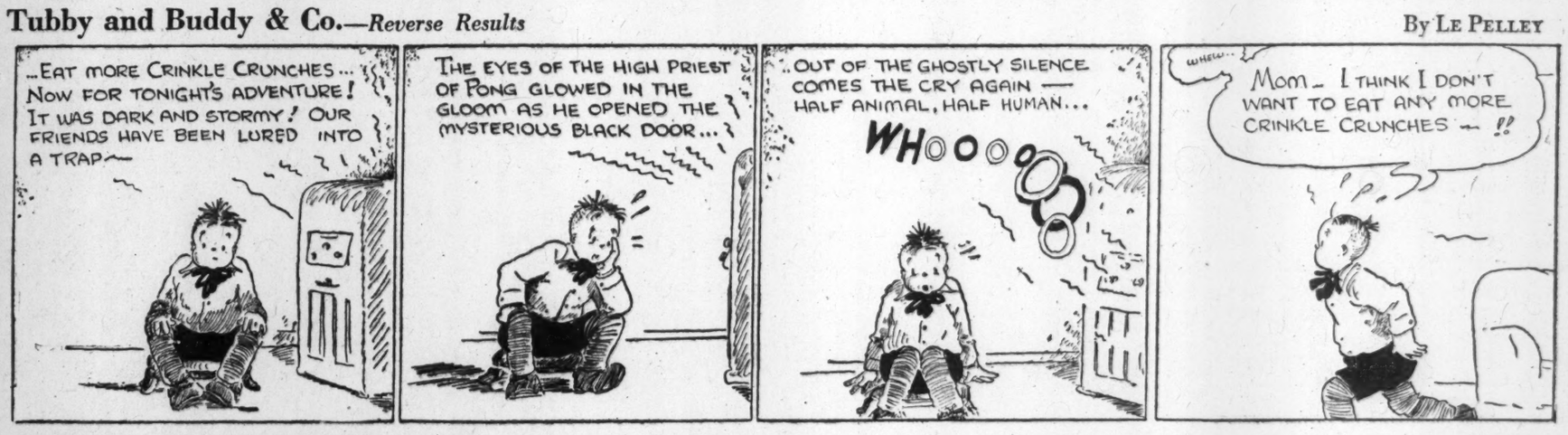
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Montgomery.
2. A region in the North Atlantic where the surface is covered with floating seaweed (sargassum bacciferum.)
3. A small mammal related to the monkey and found mainly in Madagascar. It is mostly nocturnal, with a fox-like face and soft fur.
4. Geologists believe the Himalayas to be the youngest.
5. The largest lake in New Hampshire. Its 184-mile shore line of bays and coves makes it a popular summer resort. It was called "The Smile of the Great Spirit" by the Indians.
6. A city in southeastern Washington.
7. Denmark, on March 31, 1917, for $25,000,000.
8. Three pointed rocks of white chalk on the Isle of Wight in the English Channel.
9. The first multiple-dome project ever built is on the Gila River in Arizona. Built in 1928 for irrigation and power, it is 249 feet high and has a capacity of 391,000,000 gallons.
10. An island off the southern coast of Massachusetts; famous for its whaling in the middle 18th century.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Reverse Results*

By Le Pelley


...EAT MORE CRINKLE CRUNCHES... NOW FOR TONIGHT'S ADVENTURE! IT WAS DARK AND STORMY! OUR FRIENDS HAVE BEEN LURED INTO A TRAP—
THE EYES OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF PONG GLOWED IN THE GLOOM AS HE OPENED THE MYSTERIOUS BLACK DOOR...?
...OUT OF THE GHOSTLY SILENCE COMES THE CRY AGAIN — HALF ANIMAL, HALF HUMAN...
WHOOOOO
WHEW...
MOM— I THINK I DON'T WANT TO EAT ANY MORE CRINKLE CRUNCHES — !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Smart I Call It!*

By Rodgers

I was surprised today when Sponge announced that she was going over to see Buzzy, for I know how she dislikes getting her feet wet!
?
!?
!
!!
Sometimes I think Sponge is mighty smart for a cat!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A New Highway*

By The Hagers

FIESTA COMMITTEE
"SAY, TOM, ACCORDING TO THE PRESS, FIESTA WEEK WAS A SUCCESS.
CONGRATULATIONS! WHAT WILL YOU, WITH ALL YOUR LEISURE TIME, PURSUE?"
"I'M GOING HOME. I'VE FOUND A WAY TO MAKE THE TRIP IN JUST ONE DAY."
"HOW CAN YOU DO IT, TOM, FROM HERE?" "BY FLYING IN THE STRATOSPHERE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"A Moral Basis for Peace"

At a time when war and its supposed prospects are being weighed largely in material, military terms, it is worth while to remember that the strength of nations often rises from other than material factors, that spiritual strength figures even in what military men call morale, and that the course of nations is influenced not alone by battles but also by the universal aspiration for a just peace.

The reminder is appropriately couched in the words of President Roosevelt and of Queen Wilhelmina to the Christian Foreign Service Convocation in New York City Saturday in honor of foreign missionaries throughout the world.

"Today we seek a moral basis for peace," said the President, and he emphasized that some other great religions as well as Christianity have come to adopt the ideal of peace and brotherhood as part of their philosophy.

Laying down certain minimum requirements for peace, he said it must include freedom for the individual from oppression and cruelty, freedom for small states from invasion by their larger neighbors, and freedom for the dissemination of knowledge and understanding throughout the world. These are conditions evidently set against the triumph of a "peace offensive" by dictator states.

"And lastly," he adds, "it cannot be a righteous peace if worship of God is denied." Does he not also mean here *free* worship of God, not merely a state religion?

The Queen of the Netherlands has set forward the fundamental steps by which this ultimate peace is to be more closely approached. "In our present time," she said, "the very first need is that of a radical renewal in the life of every individual." Such a renewal, she declared, "can only be achieved if we return directly to the very source of Christianity, the New Testament."

With the foundations of peace and brotherhood laid in the thinking of countless individuals, the collective actions of nations must come inescapably to express the love and generosity which are in Christianity—but only if individuals remember to broaden their Christian thinking to include all mankind. Then no merely convenient peace or imposed peace will stand but will, through peaceful development, be overturned and overturned until the peace of genuine brotherhood arrives.

What Constitutes Fame?

Submission of the names of nearly fifty candidates in three months shows, says the director, a greater interest in the Hall of Fame than at any time since it was built on the campus of New York University and the first group selected. George Washington, as can have surprised nobody, headed that group. Individuals and organizations have so far nominated forty-four candidates of whom the great majority, though happily without disappointing them, must inevitably be turned away from a niche. The college of electors, which will consider the final list from May till October, numbers over a hundred and election requires a three-fifths agreement.

Candidates so far range in time from Père Jacques Marquette (1637-1675), "missionary and explorer," to Rafael Joseffy (1853-1915), "pianist, teacher, and musicologist"; in diversity of opinion from Madame Helena Petrovna Blavatsky to Robert Green Ingersoll; in diversity of influence from Booker T. Washington, educator, to Charles Goodyear, whose vulcanization of rubber made a different world. There is active memory of Emma Lazarus (1849-1887), worker in her time for Jews then expelled from Russia, whose poem, "The New Colossus," was inscribed on a tablet at the base of the Statue of Liberty. One sees in imagination Baron Frederick William von Steuben disciplining a ragged army at Valley Forge; and Henry Richardson busy at his drawing board designing Trinity Church.

A Hall of Fame encourages historical, sociological, political, and economic consciousness; the nominations (without the recommendations) would probably be something of an intelligence test for the average citizen, who for a perfect score would have to place Ezra L'Hommedieu (1734-1811) without knowing that he was "statesman and educator." The multiplicity of individual contributions to the development of a nation makes serious work for a college of electors committed to filling a very limited number of niches.

This Week's Appreciation:

To thousands of filling station attendants throughout the country, who cheerfully render such kindnesses to motorists as cleaning the windshield, checking the tires, and filling the radiator, whether or not the customer buys anything. Recently, on a stormy, freezing night, an acquaintance of ours drove into a filling station, explained apologetically that the gasoline tank was full, and asked if the sleet could be scraped from the windshield. "Glad to do it!" smiled the attendant, who had just left a warm stove inside.

The other day the family car, thoroughly bespattered with mud, went to a filling station for servicing and repairs. It came back shiny and clean. The sluggish door latches were newly oiled. There was no extra charge. Such small things help to oil the wheels of human affairs. They bring the satisfaction which comes to oneself and to others through making the daily task an opportunity for unselfish service.

For Political Purposes

It is extremely disturbing to see a great agency of government turned, even in degree, from a wholesome and useful channel to the purposes of politics or, for that matter, sentimentality.

At the time the United States Farm Credit Administration was transferred from being an independent agency to become a unit of the Department of Agriculture, its Administrator, F. F. Hill, resigned with a protest that the change would result in laxity in lending practices. Since then, four other high FCA officials have quit rather than go along with the policies instituted by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and A. G. Black, his new Administrator.

The most recent of these, Albert S. Goss, former Land Bank Commissioner, declares that FCA policies are being used "for political purposes" and have "a distinct tendency toward a type of credit in which personal responsibility is denied and the Government pays the loss whenever the borrower wants to quit paying."

The FCA includes a number of farm lending agencies which are useful and proper so long as they are kept on a genuine and sound lending basis. Honest farm credit, however, is neither relief nor politics.

The new administrators of farm credit may have the most generous of motives, but—to apply this kindlier interpretation—if they think to provide rural relief through the medium of these loans they misconstrue the congressional mandates which constitute their lending authority.

It is far better for the country to face any rural relief problem frankly and to do its giving knowingly. To garnish gifts under the euphemism of loans is essentially dishonest to investors in FCA securities or to taxpayers who should at least be warned of what they may have to meet. If votes are the consideration behind loose lending, this policy deserves swift and positive repudiation by other voters.

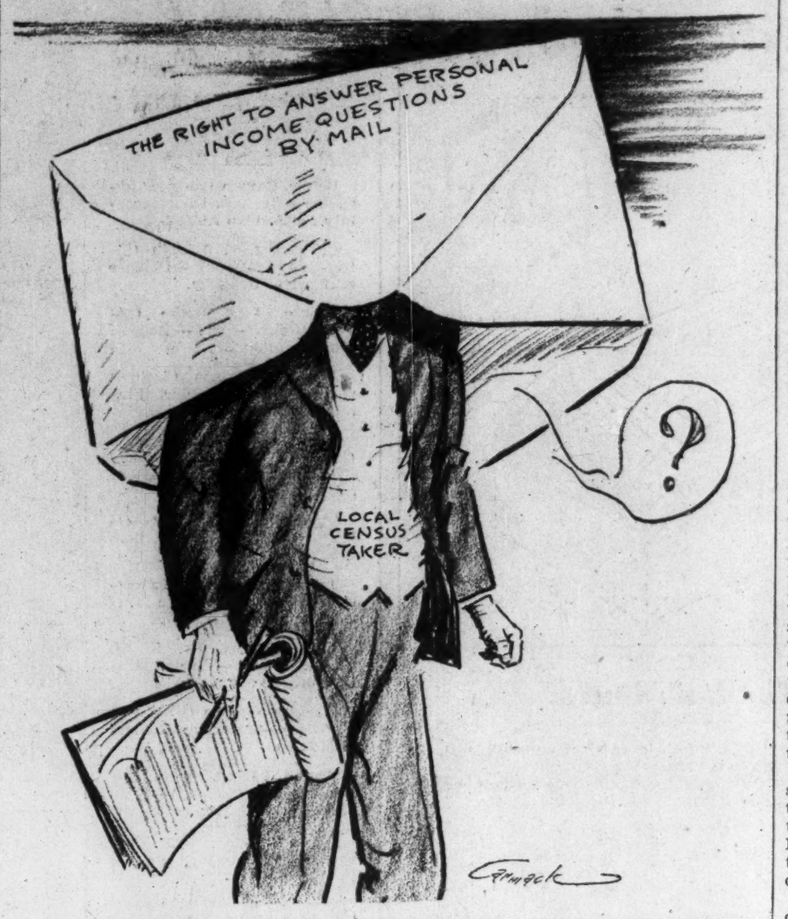
Britain's Public Libraries

The exhibition held at Richmond, near London, in aid of the Finns, brought home to many people who did not before realize it the contributions to scholarship being made by the public municipal libraries of Great Britain. Some of the most striking objects on view at this exhibition were mementoes of the actor, Edmund Kean; and they were presented by the Richmond Public Library.

It is well known that the great scholastic libraries of the country build up unique collections of exhibits which are invaluable to the student. The most casual visitor to the Bodleian at Oxford knows that that great institution possesses the rattle that amused Shelley when a baby, and a copy of Sophocles on which can be seen the very thumbmark of the poet. Every other famous library has similar treasures. These libraries are endowed that such things may be.

Their incomes, though still short of what they would like, and could profitably use, are large when compared with the exiguous resources of the public libraries. Yet these small resources are now being used in various parts of the country with true scholastic discrimination to amass collections that illustrate the lives of celebrated local residents. Thus one London library has materials concerning Mrs. Siddons that cannot be found anywhere else. This is typical of an achievement that deserves more praise and attention.

For More and Better Privacy



Barnum Brought Me Over

Hired—III

When I reached the show grounds, the scene unfolded to my wide-opened eyes was wonderful. Just that. The small traveling circuses I had seen in England were nothing like this. Incidentally, it was canvas waterproofing day. By this I mean that the canvas —acres of it—was spread out on the ground, and men with pails and brooms were swabbing it with a mixture of paraffin and turpentine to make it rainproof.

Off in the distance stood a herd of elephants greedily drinking from great tubs into which water was being poured from a hose. Bosses were barking orders to crews of canvasmen, and great heavy wagons, drawn by six or eight horses in seemingly endless column, were still lumbering onto the show lot. It was a sight which has enthralled generations of small boys, and big boys, and it enthralled me.

Shyly, I approached a young man who seemed as though he might be an official, and addressed him in the best German I could muster. Courteously, he told me to wait and disappeared into a small tent about twelve feet square, inscribed with the legend, in black letters, "Private Office." Reappearing, he ushered a rather bewildered youth into that sanctum, which I was to learn to know so well.

I don't recall just what sort of person I had expected to meet, but the man I did meet was tall and distinguished, quiet, rather tired looking, correctly dressed. He might have been taken for a Harley Street physician.

"Mr. Metscher tells me you speak German quite well. What work have you been doing?"

"I have been studying the language here."

"Do you think you could act as interpreter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you come right away—now?"

He asked no references. I had a pocketful. The German concerns who had reached the point of considering me had required my pedigree and letters from clergymen in England. I sensed this circusman had added me up, taken my number, and was satisfied with the result. I hesitated. Now that the job seemed mine, Wimbledon loomed very large. Joseph T. McCaddon, brother-in-law of James A. Bailey, and general manager of the circus, patted me on the shoulder. Possibly he shrewdly read my thoughts.

"Come along," he said, "It's a great chance for you to see the world."

Still I hung back. Just what was I going to tell my mother when I wrote home?

"We're going to show the entire winter in Vienna," he said. That clinched it.

"Run on and get your grip." (I guessed he meant my suitcase.) "Here's a card to Schafer, the sleeping-car superintendent. He'll assign you your berth."

We talked salary. That is he told me I would get ten dollars a week. Rockefeller never felt richer. After the sixty marks (fifteen dollars) a month, the munificent wage which had been offered me two weeks previously by the Allgemeine Elektrizitätsgesellschaft for my valuable services as a junior clerk, this astounding offer of forty marks every week, three meals a day, and my lodging in the sleeping-car seemed like a tale torn from the Arabian Nights.

A half-hour later, still a bit dazed, I faced my landlady, the motherly Fräulein Schöner, and broke the news to her that I was going off that very same day with the Amerikanischer Zirkus.

"What will your Frau Mutter say?" sobbed that gentle lady, who had mended my socks, fed me like a fighting cock, and roundly scolded me when I stayed out late.

"It will only be for a few months," I told her valiantly, and a bit cockily. It wasn't everyone who could go out and wangle a job with an American circus. "It will be fine to see Vienna. Then I shall look for a real job."

But when Joseph McCaddon patted me on the shoulder, he had initiated me into the show world, a world in which I was to live for quite a few years.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(To be continued)

Mirror of World Opinion

"Armament for Peace"

The true defense of the peoples cannot rest upon arms. For wars succeed one another, and victory never assures the peace or the prosperity of anyone—nor can it ever do so till we take into account this great "armament for peace," which is education. . . .—BARON FRARY VON BLOMBERG, International Secretary, World Fellowship of Faiths.

Communiqué on Matters Political

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

This is a political communiqué from the Presidential front.

Comparatively speaking, it has been a quiet week at the White House, at the State Department, and on Capitol Hill. The President is anxiously awaiting the return of his European reporter, Sumner Welles, but is of no disposition, as his broadcast Saturday indicated, to try to mediate a peace which would have to write grave injustices into its terms. The Senate is anxious to get a whack at the economies which the House has made in its appropriation bills, but is of no disposition, as can thus far be detected, to find the revenue with which to finance its spending.

This is, of course, only an interlude, but it does give an opportunity to submit a brief report on several matters political and to answer one or two questions which are most often asked this correspondent.

* * *

With respect to the Democratic Presidential nomination, the most experienced political writers are in agreement on these general observations:

President Roosevelt is not likely to disclose his attitude on a third term until after the Republican National Convention in June. Having allowed his candidacy to stand in the first primary of the year in New Hampshire, having won the State's slate of eight votes, having permitted his friends to begin corralling large blocks of delegates in strategic states, Mr. Roosevelt is hardly likely to change his tactic of active silence until near the last moment. Having begun his campaign to control the convention, he can hardly fail to play the game through to the end.

The President wishes to reduce to the shortest possible period the interregnum between outgoing and incoming administrations during which the authority of the Presidency, in both national and international affairs, is inevitably weakened and circumscribed.

It is unanimously accepted that the President has talked frankly and approvingly in private of a Democratic ticket led by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, with Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, in the second place. He is understood to have advanced these views not merely to one but to several of the leading Democratic members of Congress.

* * *

Implicit in these private conversations is the suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt does not contemplate the nomination for himself unless the country is faced with such an international crisis that the issue of the third term would be generally subordinated to the emergency.

The President's control of the Chicago Convention will be so thorough that he will be able to exercise a decisive influence in the choice of the Democratic nominee. It is for this reason that the recurring and friendly references to Secretary Hull, which have their origin in the White House, are significant. They give to Mr. Hull's candidacy, unsolicited and unorganized as it is, the foremost position among all the Democratic aspirants.

While the zealous and brilliant New Dealer, Attorney General Jackson, is most frequently coupled with Mr. Hull on a possible Democratic ticket, the President is reported to have discussed favorably the qualifications of both Paul McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler. Although usually quick on the denial, the President has not denied the prominently displayed reports that he disapproves the nomination of his friend and campaign manager, James A. Farley, for the Vice-Presidency, on the ground that it would be inexpedient to introduce the Roman Catholic issue into the campaign. The frank words attributed to the President were: "They'd say we were using Cordell Hull as a stalking horse for the Pope."

* * *

It is easy to understand why Mr. Roosevent would be prepared to pass the mantle of the executive office to his able and ascetic Secretary of State. The President recognizes, as do all political observers, that a nation-wide conservative swing is manifesting itself throughout the electorate and that the mandate of the 1940 elections is almost certain to be for a middle road, non-experimental national policy.

If the President is convinced that a crusading, reformist New Deal candidate cannot be re-elected this fall, his support of Mr. Hull indicates that he would prefer to turn voluntarily to a conservative Democratic successor whom he would trust to preserve the essentials of the New Deal.

Mr. Hull is the most conservative member of the President's Cabinet. Yet he is the most highly regarded. Where the nomination of an aggressive New Dealer would divide the ranks of the Democratic Party, Mr. Hull would, of all the candidates outside the President, most affirmatively unite the party. Mr. Roosevelt has at last made Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade agreements the central feature of his own foreign policy and he would regard his Secretary of State as most equipped to carry the Nation cautiously through the war that is and constructively through the peace that is to come.

* * *

Mr. Hull's political ascendancy springs from the growing conviction that regardless of which party wins the election the next four years are going to be devoted not to more reforms or more experiments but to the assimilation of and adjustment to the reforms of the past eight years. It would be easy for the President to conclude that Mr. Hull would act faithfully to preserve the best of the Administration's domestic policy and proceed courageously to carry forward the Administration's foreign policy.

These are the considerations which lend credence to the report that Secretary Hull is favored in the private White House discussions of possible Presidential nominees.

As for himself, Mr. Hull has nothing to say. It is not indeed fantastic to believe that Mr. Hull might decline to permit his name to go before the convention. As he says to his friends, "I just 'tend to my inte'national affairs."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Youth in Wartime

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the editorial page of the Monitor there have appeared recently several articles on the possible viciousness of youth in wartime. I refer to the one of the red-cheeked German lad hurrying to Germany to participate in the World War and the one discussing the youths who punish those in German concentration camps.

May I suggest that you print the following excerpt from "The Sporting Gesture," edited by Thomas L. Stix (D. Appleton-Century Company) which I came across through its quotation in William Lyon Phelps' autobiography:

"I heard this story in 1918 when I happened to be doing liaison work with the Gordon Highlanders. It was about Johnny Henderson whom I had known at college.

"In all stories, dawn comes slowly, first a kind of lifting of the darkness, then gray, thinning into more light. But if you ask anyone who was in the Somme, he will tell you something different. There it was black . . . one moment. The next it was light and you could see everything. One morning with this sudden welling up of the day, John saw a young German boy caught on the barbed wires in front of the Highlander trenches. . . . John stood it for as long as he could, which must have been all of five minutes. Then he climbed out . . . and tried to shake the youngster off the wire, but he was caught too tightly. So John stood up and lifted him off. No Man's Land was only forty yards wide, and the enemy could see what he was doing. Johnny put the boy on his shoulder and started back to our lines. Then something struck him—I don't know what. He must have realized that the boy was dying. He turned around and started across No Man's Land with his burden. They were standing up in the German trenches now, applauding, and in the English trenches, too. He reached the enemy's line, climbed over the wires, handed his charge over and started back for his own side. When he had gone about ten yards, a voice called, 'Herr Leutnant!' John turned, and out of the Boche trenches came the captain of the Death's Head Hussars. When he was within five or six feet of the Englishman, he stopped, saluted and put out his hand. John took it. Then the German officer took off the iron cross he was wearing and pinned it on the other man. They shook hands a second time, and each man returned to his own lines. What happened? I haven't the vaguest idea of what happened to the German captain, but John almost lost his commission. 'Fraternizing with the enemy' they called it.

"I don't know, but I've always imagined that an incident like that had just as good a chance of stopping the war as the Sarajevo incident had of starting it."

(MRS.) ELEANORE W. MARSHALL

Upper Montclair, N. J.

No Air Route Obstruction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor a few weeks ago appeared an article headlined "New Air Line to Rome from N. Y. Planned," which contained a statement of a somewhat misleading nature, as follows: "It (Pan American Airways) carried on experiments over the North Atlantic for several years in hopes of starting service, but complications in obtaining European co-operation and permission obstructed the service."

The implication in the sentence quoted is that Pan American Airways were obstructed in their desire to fly a service from New York to Britain direct, that they gave up plans for the British route, and have been flying to Lisbon ever since, for want of permission to fly the northerly route. None of which is true.

The facts about the North Atlantic route and Pan American and Imperial Airways are these: Both companies flew experimental flights. They then signed a reciprocal agreement, and both actually flew the northerly service last summer, regularly not experimentally. They continued to fly the northerly service until the weather made Botwood icebound, when Pan American went back to Lisbon and Imperials went into hibernation.

On the outbreak of war, Pan American boats on the northern route stopped at Foynes and Imperials ferried their passengers for them. Then the United States Government introduced and passed its neutrality legislation and Pan American could not even get to Foynes. It is that legislation which now stops Pan American boats from using the northerly route. Imperial Airways, I know, are sorry that this is so. M. J.

London

"Do Governments Dare?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Do the governments of Europe dare to stop the present war? Today there are tens of millions of men actively engaged in military service in Europe, and behind these millions of soldiery there must be at least as many industrial workers engaged in the manufacture of the implements of destruction for these soldiers to use.

Is there any Government in Europe that dares face the problem that would follow peace and the return of these millions of workers to an industrial field where there would be no possibility of their being re-employed?

We, in America, can remember when the small number of soldiers that we enlisted for the war of 1918 returned home to find no jobs.

We can also remember what happened in Russia when the defeated armies of the Czar returned from the war front to find a Government unqualified to deal with the economic situation.

In the light of these circumstances, is there a Government in Europe that dares to face the release of those who are now engaged in the armed forces of these nations, should peace be declared? FRED A. SMITH

Tacoma, Wash.

The Bookshelf

Armies With Wings

If any subject has suffered from a surfeit of color accompanied by a lack of useful facts it has been military aviation. Springing into being during the World War, it seemed to be the last stronghold of individual valor in exciting circumstances, the last fleeting shade of knighthood.

The consequence has been that, pandering to popular taste, writers have continued in the knighthood vein even up to the present war. The result has been a populace enthusiastic about flying but uninformed on the military use of this colorful device in these days when it is dominating the war picture.

ARMIES WITH WINGS, by James L. H. Peck (New York: Dodd Mead. $2.50), admirably suits what may be called a transitional stage —the transition from lone adventures to a highly developed military arm of tremendous strategic value. Hardly advanced enough to suit the military man, it is well designed for shepherding the lay reader from sheer romance into an elementary realization of what winged warfare really is.

A thoroughly trained pilot, with apparently complete access to American air arms information, Mr. Peck also served with the Loyalist air force in Spain. Thus he combines genuine modern war experience with his other flying knowledge. These two sources combine to give aliveness and authority to his work.

Long have airmen and non-airmen argued about who would win the next war. Dreams of the airplane winning hands down have already been shattered. But going back to military strategy, Mr. Peck makes a point for air power most pertinent in view of the present stalemate of France and Britain versus Germany.

All military men agree a purely defensive policy cannot win a war. Thus an offensive strategy must be realized sooner or later. The Western front is locked tight by the Maginot and Siegfried Lines. The Allies cannot attack by sea. They cannot come in through neutral countries. So where can they attack? In the air, says Mr. Peck. Then he makes a good case for it by his tactical and strategic discussion.

He shows the need of considering men without college education as pilots—for the European air forces are made up mostly of non-college men and are excellent. He also points out that at long last the American and European air forces realize that pilots need real combat training, that in the last analysis every air battle is likely to end up in a series of dog fights.

It's rather late for this realization. Since the expert combat instructors of the past war are almost all out of flying, the art must begin with new research. But that the need is now realized is a comfort. It would be criminal to send young men into the war skies with their sole faith pinned on formations, quite unprepared for the supreme test of a fighting pilot, a lone combat where split-hair training means the difference between victory and defeat. V. D. H.